

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1870.

NO. 266

Bankers and Brokers.

Gelston & Bussing,

27 Wall Street.

Stocks, Governments and Gold bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CALDWELL & Co.,

BANKERS,

11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Orders for Purchase and Sale of United States Securities, Stocks, Bonds and American Gold, Promptly executed at the usual Commission.

Interest, Four Per Cent, allowed on Deposits, subject to Sight Draft.

James C. King & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 56 BROADWAY.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Foreign Exchange.
Issue Certificates of Deposit.
Interest allowed on current daily balances.
Collections made on all parts of the United States and Europe.

JAMES T. BATES.

J. MUNRO BROWN.

BATES & BROWN,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

James T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO)

Dealers in all kinds of Securities.

Special attention given to collections.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates

ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES, Solicits accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS and others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.

Make collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of

Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

ESTON COX, } General
HOBSON MANUEL, } Partners
W. H. HUTCHINSON, } DANIEL DREW, } Special Partner.

Kenyon Cox & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

31 WALL STREET.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

JOHN PONDIR,

BROKER,

in Government Bonds, Exchange, Gold and Stocks,

No. 41 EXCHANGE PLACE,

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other Corporate Loans.
Union and Central Pacific Bonds and Stocks a specialty.

Foreign Bills.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

63 Wall Street, New York.

TRAVELLERS and COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe, &c. BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn in sums to suit purchasers, also Cable transfers.

Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Exchange, in large or small amounts, on the principal cities of Europe, also with Tickets for Passage from, or to, Europe, by the GUION LINE of Mail Steamers. ADVANCES MADE UPON DOCUMENTS OF COITON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.

Alex. S. Petrie & Co.,

London.

Guion & Co.,

Liverpool.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

No. 11 Nassau St., New York City,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES and CIRCULAR Letters of Credit available and payable in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD; also in the United States, Canada and West Indies.

Telegraphic Transfers of Money to and from London, Paris, San Francisco, Havana, &c.

Current Accounts received on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Citizens Bank of Louisiana

Capital and Reserved Fund.....\$2,500,000,

AGENCY

A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St. N.Y.

DRAW ON

London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & C
Barling, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co.,
LONDON, PARIS
In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France

Brown Brothers & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL STREET,

ISSUE

Commercial and Travelers Credits

Available in all parts of the world

James G. King's Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Letters of Credit upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent.

Buy and Sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Bankers and Brokers.

HENRY C. HARDY,

Member N. Y. Stock & Gold Exchange.

FREDERICK HARDY,

Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

H. C. HARDY & SON,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Duff & Tienken,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Wm. H. DUFF, JOHN H. TIENKEN,
Members of the N. Y. Stock and Gold Exchanges.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities

bought and sold.

Foreign Gold and Silver Coin, and fine Gold and

Silver Bars, constantly on hand.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Bankers and Brokers.

Dodge, Kimball & Moore

BANKERS,

STOCK AND GOLD BROKERS,

And dealers in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

14 WALL STREET, N. Y.

P. O. Box 4208.

JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERREE, GEO. M. KLEIN,

President. Vice-President. Cashier.

Mississippi Valley Bank,

A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

N. Y. Correspondent:—Bank of the Manhattan Co.

R. L. EDWARDS,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 38 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

P. O. Box 3,328.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Silver: coin bought and sold.

Special attention given to Merchants orders for Coin.

WM. B. UTLEY,

GEO. W. DOUGHERTY.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Governments, Gold, and all classes of Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Orders promptly and carefully executed.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

NO. 30 BROAD STREET.

CONOVER,

VINCENT & Co.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

7 WALL STREET, N. Y.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

Special attention given to

Southern Securities.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best Current Rates.

GOVERNMENT and STATE SECURITIES, GOLD, RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and sold on Commission.

ADVANCES made upon approved Securities. COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.

SOUTTER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 53 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft or Check.

Advances made on approved securities. Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper. Collect both inland and foreign promptly made. Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

Foreign Bills.

August Belmont & Co.,

BANKERS,
50 Wall Street,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on Cal-
ifornia, Europe and Havana.

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, 17 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and
West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON,
ARCHD. MCKINLAY, } Agents

MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES,
issued and paid free of Commission and letters of
Credit for

TRAVELLERS,

ALSO,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Available in all parts of the world on

MORTON, ROSE & CO.,

LONDON.

BLAKE BROTHERS & Co.,

52 Wall Street. New York.

AND

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy and Sell Massachusetts and New York State
Stocks.

Government Securities, Stocks Bonds, and Gold
bought and sold strictly on Commission.

Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

86 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all
parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Ad-
vances made on consignments. Orders for Govern-
ment Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.

Tucker, Andrews & Co.

52 Wall Street,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

Rue Scribe, Paris,

BANKERS.

Issue Letters of Credit.
Draw Bills on Paris.
Buy and Sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris
and Frankfurt, and negotiate Loans on same.

RIDER & CORTIS,

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW.

Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange,
and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts
of the United States

Sight Drafts on A. S. Petrie & Co., London, Royal Bank
of Ireland, Dublin; Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.
C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool. Also on Germany,
France and Sweden.

AGENCY OF THE

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA,**

17 NASSAU STREET.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in
London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current
rates, also cable transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on
Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bill
collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

THEODORE BERDELL,

BANKER & STOCK BROKER,

3 EXCHANGE COURT, EXCHANGE PLACE,

New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, &c.,
&c., bought and sold on Commission. Interest allow-
ed on deposits.

Boston Bankers.

Page, Richardson & Co.,

BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.
Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers,
Credits issued on

The City Bank, } LONDON.
AND
Robert Benson & Co., }
Munroe & Co. }

Marcuard, Andre & Co., } PARIS.
Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of
Europe and the East.

PARKER & COBB,

BANKERS, 36 DEVONSHIRE STREET.

BOSTON,

Buy and sell Western City and Coun-
ty bonds.

Southern Bankers.

A. C. KAUFMAN,

BANKER AND BROKER,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-
current Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Stocks,
Bonds and Coupons bought and sold on commission.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices
current issued weekly and exchanged regularly with
Banking Houses.

Special Collections of Dividends, Coupons, Notes &c.,
etc., receive special attention.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS:

Howes & Macy,
Luther Kountze

Henry Clews & Co.,
J. M. Welth & Arents.

Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

BANKER, FACTOR AND

Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton.
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic
Exchange, bought and sold.

Collections promptly remitted for
Orders solicited for the purchase of sales of Produce
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.

New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. & CO.

GEO. L. HOLMES.

ALEX. MACBETH.

HOLMES & MACBETH,

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Key box 4.

LANCASTER & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EX-
CHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

BROWN, LANCASTER & CO.,

No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

J. L. & E. H. LEVY,

BROKERS,

NO. 126 GRAVIER STREET.

Gold and Silver Coin, State and City Notes,
Insurance Scrip, State and City Warrants
Bank and Railroad Stocks, United States Bonds,
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Mutilated Currency,
Land Warrants, Commercial Paper,

Bought and Sold exclusively on Com-
mission.

Particular attention paid to Settlement of State and
City Taxes.

W. N. HAWES

H. CASTLEMAN

Hawks & Castleman,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents

COLUMBUS, GEO.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, &c. Bonds
of every description, bought and sold on commission

Manning & DeForest,

6 BROAD STREET.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale
of Southern Securities.

Western Bankers.

GILMORE, DUNLAP & Co.,

108 & 110 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible

points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS

FOR SALE

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL
BANK

Of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, is closing
its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of
said association are therefore, hereby notified to
present the notes and other claims against the as-
sociation for payment.

E. H. GOODRICH,

President.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN

Hayden, Hutcheson & Co

BANKERS,

NO. 13 S. HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Do a General Bank, Collection, and Exchange
Business.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE
OF MISSOURI.

in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in \$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank
is now prepared to do a general banking business.
Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion
bought and sold at current rates. Special attention
given to collections throughout the West.
JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICK, OF
EDWARD F. CURTIS Cashier

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital - - - - - \$200,000

Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation
and Deposits 500,000.

C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres.

Bankers and Brokers.

Charles H. Welling,

(Formerly, Welling, Coffin & Co., Philadelphia)

Broker in Mercantile Paper,

30 WALL STREET,

JAUNCEY COURT. NEW YORK.

Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Sterling, and
Loans negotiated STRICTLY on Commission.

Reference—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUTHER KOUNTZE,

52 Wall Street. New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, sub-
ject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at
FOUR PER CENT per annum.
Collections made throughout the United States, the
British Provinces and Europe.
Governments Securities bought and sold.

W. N. WORTHINGTON,

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKER AND BROKER,

18 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAWS

And Four Per Cent interest allowed on Daily

Balances.

Southern Securities have especial

attention.

Collections made on all Southern Points.

Bankers and Brokers.**Bowles Brothers & Co.,**PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,
19 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

ISSUE

Credits for Travelers in Europe,
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in
sums to suit.
Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.**MARTIN & RUNYON,**

Successors to

W. B. Mott & Co.,**STOCK BROKERS,**
40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.Dealers in Governments and Specie. Stocks and
Bonds bought and sold on Commission, Government
Coupons bought at Market Rates. Collections made
in all parts of the United States and Canada.
Accounts solicited and interest allowed on Deposits.
J. R. MARTIN, W. B. MOTT, Special. J. R. RUNYON.**Evans, Wharton & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

6 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections promptly
made. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold on
Commission.**MUNROE & Co.,****AMERICAN BANKERS.**

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all
parts of Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris.

W. R. LEONARD. W. C. SHELTON. W. H. FOSTER.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster**BANKERS,**

No. 10 Wall Street.

Buy and sell Government, State, Railroad and other
transferable securities, making liberal advances on
same, allow interest on deposits, deal in commercial
paper, furnish to travellers and others Letters of Cre
dit current in the principal cities in Europe.**HENRY MEIGS,**

Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,

Member of New York Stock Exchange,
(formerly cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and late
of the firm of H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith).
Offers his services for the purchase and sale of Gov
ernment and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Investments carefully attended.**J. & W. Seligman & Co.,****BANKERS,**

NO. 59 EXCHANGE PLACE, COR. BROAD ST., N. Y.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers,

Payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia
and America.
New Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic
transfers of money on Europe and California.**BANKING HOUSE**

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,New York, Philadelphia and
Washington.

No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all
kinds of**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR and MISSISSIPPI
RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for pur
chase and sale of**Stocks, Bonds and Gold.**WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL
LOANS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing
interest, and transact a general Banking Business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Financial.**STATE OF ALABAMA.****THE CITY BANK
OF SELMA.**

Capital - - - - - \$100,000

JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.

WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.
JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National
Bank.**STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,****BANKERS.**

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN,
HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-TH-
MAIN, VIENNA, etc.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.**THOS. K. FERCUSSON,**

BANKER,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

Special attention to Collections.

No charge for collecting city paper.

Refers to Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall street, N.Y.

Banking House of**HENRY CLEWS & Co.**

32 WALL STREET.

Interest allowed on all Daily
Balances of Currency or Gold.Persons depositing with us can
check at sight in the same manner
as with National Banks.Certificates of Deposit issued, pay-
able on demand or at fixed date,
bearing interest at current rate, and
available in all parts of the United
StatesAdvances made to our Dealers,
at all times, on approved collaterals,
at market rates of interest.We buy, sell and exchange all
issues of Government Bonds at cur-
rent market prices, also Coin and
Coupons, and execute orders for the
purchase and sale of Gold and all
first-class Securities, on commis-
sion.Gold Banking Accounts may be
opened with us upon the same con-
ditions as Currency Accounts.Railroad, State, City and other
Corporate Loans negotiated.Collections made everywhere in
the United States, Canada and
Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

LOST—OR STOLEN—TWO BONDS,
\$1,000 each, Brooklyn City Six Per Cent, Atlantic
ave. Improvement Bonds, nos. 132 and 133, Principal
payable December 3, 1872.All persons are cautioned against purchasing or ne-
gotiating the same—13 Willoughby st., Brooklyn,
July 20th, 1870.J. T. BRUSH,
JOHN C. SMITH,
H. N. BRUSH,

Executors, &c., of Conklin Brush, deceased.

Financial.**8 Per Cent per Annum****IN GOLD,**

FREE FROM U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX,

The balance of the issue of

\$1,500,000

OF THE

**ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY,**

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

These are a 30 Year Sinking Fund
Bond, issued only upon a completed
road, and bear Eight per cent interest in
gold, payable on the 15th August and
15th February, in New York, London,
or Frankfort, and are free from tax.
These bonds are in denominations of
\$1,000 and \$500 coupons or registered,
and secured by an absolute and only
mortgage upon the entire line, including
all descriptions of Rolling Stock and
Equipments. This road is 111 miles in
length, the largest portion of which is
completed and successfully operated in
the daily running of regular trains, the
earnings of which are now in excess of
the interest liabilities on this issue of
bonds. Over

\$1,500,000

Has already been expended upon this
road from Stock Subscriptions and Do-
nations, and in addition to this the Com-
pany have a Grant from the United
States of Superior Lands valued at \$8,-
000,000. The Company is entirely free
from debt. We unhesitatingly recom-
mend them, and will furnish Pamphlets,
Maps and all information.

PRICE 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CUR-
RENCY.**W. P. CONVERSE & Co.,**

No. 54 Pine Street, New York.

TANNER & Co.,

No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

Financial.

\$1,000,000

OF THE

CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS

Have been successfully negotiated leaving but

\$500,000

UNSOLD, WHICH WE OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are

Free from every Description of Tax.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK. The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED and TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN and MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way: a large portion of the iron work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population EQUALS ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE STATE.

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, institutions and capitalists will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, \$500 and \$1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 12 Wall Street.

Financial.

7 Per Cent Gold Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS

OF THE

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD CO.

FOR SALE AT NINETY BY

White, Morris & Co.,

Bankers & Financial Agents of the Company,

NO. 29 WALL STREET.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON,

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 Per Cent Gold Loan.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 305 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the city of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 130 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are 33 depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing, and coal mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
14 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Indiana State Stocks.

NOTICE HAVING HERETOFORE BEEN GIVEN to holders of Indiana FIVE PER CENT STATE STOCKS, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved January 19, 1846, and an Act supplementary thereto, approved January 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New York, on the first day of July, 1870; such holders are therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said Stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the Agent of State, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.

J. C. BURNETT,

Secretary.

New York, July 1, 1870.

Ninth National Bank

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL - - \$1,500,000

Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway.

Invites the accounts of Merchants and Bankers.

Particular attention paid to collections.

THOMAS A. TYSE, Jr., President.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Financial.

THE

Central Railroad of Iowa

235 MILES IN LENGTH, IS NOW NEARLY completed. This company are now pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

of the Company pay

7 PER CENT GOLD INTEREST,

free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of \$16,000 per mile. For the present the unsold portion is offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the security is therefore entitled to a high rank. We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Government bonds and buy really first-class Railroad Securities—such as these—than the present. After a full examination we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe and as profitable investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 20 Wall street, New York.

DES MOINES VALLEY

RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight Per Cent Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these bonds, which are receivable at par in payment of the lands sold. Sales of land for the month of June were about \$40,000. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

No. 51 WALL STREET.

MORTON, GALT & Co.,

BANKERS,

150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to collections and orders for investment of funds.

W. M. F. HEWSON,

STOCK BROKER,

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCK WOOD & Co., New York.

S. G. & G. C. WARD,

AGENTS FOR

BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.

62 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

25 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW YORK, July 7, 1870—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, in cash, free of government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the Fifteenth day of July instant, after which date, and until the Fifth day of August next, the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. ALKER,

Treasurer.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS of Buchanan County, Missouri, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, New York, free of Government tax.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,

49 Wall St., Fiscal Agents.

A Profitable and Safe
Investment.

SEVEN PER CENT TOWN BONDS OF UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, NEW JERSEY. Interest payable semi-annually in New York, in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. For sale at \$95 by

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

30, 1870.

of Iowa

NOW NEARLY
ny are now pass-
rapidity, and the
t. Louis and St.
o be finished this
richest and most
d is built in the
em of roads which

BONDS

INTEREST,

used for the very
or the present the
accrued interest.
d to the fact that
that the Security
ank. We believe
ne to sell Govern-
road Securities.
fter a full exami-
for the sale of the
desire to recom-
thoroughly as

& CO.,
street, New York.

VALLEY
PANY.

limited amount of
ortgage Bonds of
of the Company
and at prices that
se bond, which
of the lands sold.
June were about
ply to

& CO.,
ET.

& Co.,

, Ky., dealers in
overnment Bonds
most attention to
nt of funds.

EWSON,
R,

Cincinnati, Ohio
and Messrs. LOCK

WARD,

COMPANY.
YORK,
OSTON.

ILLINOIS
OMY-NEW
IVE PERCENT.
been declared by
pany, payable on
orders of the paid
Fifteenth day of
until the Fifth day
will be closed.
ALKER,
Treasurer.

THE BONDS
ouri, due July 1,
te at the Bank of
ment tax.
Bankers,
Fiscal Agent.

and Safe
t.

DS OF UNION
NEW JERSEY,
ew York, in de-
For sale at \$5 75

ENCE,
NEW YORK.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 11.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

NO. 266.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Boutwell's Policy.....	133	Latest Monetary & Commercial	
The Campaign in Europe.....	134	English News.....	138
Life Assurance.....	135	Commercial and Miscellaneous	
Changes in Redeeming Agents		News.....	139
of National Banks.....	137		

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.

Money Market, Railway Stocks,		Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	144
U. S. Securities, Gold Market,		Railway News.....	145
Foreign Exchange, New York		Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.	146
City Banks, Philadelphia Banks		National and State Securities...	147
National Banks, etc.....	141	Railroad, Canal and Miscellane-	
Southern Securities.....	143	ous Bond List.....	148-49

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Commercial Epitome.....	150	Groceries.....	154
Cotton.....	151	Dry Goods.....	155
Tobacco.....	153	Prices Current.....	159
Breadstuffs.....	153		

The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Satur-
day morning by the publishers of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine
with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier
to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage),
For One Year..... \$10 00
For Six Months..... 6 00
The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter.
Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.
WILLIAM B. DANA, WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR., 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
Post Office Box 4,532.

Remittances should invariably be made by drafts or Post
Office Money Orders.

MR. BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

During the intervals of the war excitement Wall street is
disturbed by an eager expectancy relative to what is to be
done by Mr. Boutwell and his subordinates under the finan-
cial legislation passed in the last session of Congress. Much,
indeed, of the present speculation in bonds and gold turns
on the effect which his immediate movements may be expect-
ed to have on the volume of the currency, the supply of gold
on the market, and on the relative values of negotiable se-
curities and other commodities. The legislation in question
is twofold: first, the Currency bill, which was approved 8th
July, and, secondly, the Funding bill, which became a law
one week later. Of these two important laws the first has
the more immediate importance, and will receive, for the pur-
pose we have in view, the chief share of attention.

It is probable that but for the passage of this Currency
bill we should not now have gold ranging above 120. For
if in the first spasmodic movements caused here by the war
trouble the premium had risen it would probably have re-
ceded again. But gold is a very sensitive barometer of the
currency, and the late rise in the premium is in part due for
its extent and persistency to the changes in our paper cur-
rency which Congress in this law has just authorized. These
changes are almost all in the direction of inflation. For in
the first place it breaks through the restriction which was
placed upon the volume of the bank circulation when the

National Currency law was first passed. The volume of the
bank notes was never to be allowed to exceed \$300,000,000.
Now Congress has authorized \$79,000,000 more, making in
all \$379,000,000. If gold had not risen on the war rumors
there certainly would have been a rise in consequence of an
inflation like this. It is true the new currency has not yet
been actually put in circulation. But such movements are
always "discounted," as the phrase goes, and their direction
and force are estimated beforehand by ten thousand busy
brains, all eager to make gain by seeing the early approach
of the coming change and taking the first advantage of it.

Secondly, this inflation of the currency will be attended by
abuses, and can scarcely be kept wholly free from corrup-
tion. The privilege of issuing currency is one of great value,
and many institutions in the South and West have paid a
liberal commission for the privilege. Now, it is given them
for nothing. But there is room for favoritism, and too wide a
range is allowed for the discretion of the executive officials of
the Bureau. Now it is well remembered that the bad dis-
tribution of the first 300 millions of bank notes was due to
the permission of this very discretion to be exercised by Mr.
McCulloch, who was the Comptroller of the Currency. The
present Comptroller, with the best intentions and the most
resolute uprightness of principle, will have no small difficulty
to shield himself from the suspicion of inequitable and inter-
ested allotment. This is a necessary consequence of leaving
too much discretion where a clear settled rule could easily
have been laid down. As Congress has failed to establish
such a rule it only remains for the administrative officers to
announce one, and to adhere to it permanently, fairly and
without exception.

But this currency law is not all inflation. There are some
other elements of perturbation, and what is worse is, that they
are tainted with incertitude. It may safely be said, that nei-
ther in this country nor in any other, was any inflation law
ever passed offering so much encouragement to those finan-
cial speculators who live upon uncertainty and make gain by
whatever disturbs values, either to put them up or to put
them down, or to do both in turn. As we showed recently,
the seventy-nine millions of new currency is part of it
to be issued in place of government certificates of indebt-
edness. These are largely held by the banks as reserve,
and their place will have to be supplied in part by
greenbacks. We say "in part," because the banks may choose
not to carry quite so heavy a reserve hereafter. They now
carry more than the law requires, being tempted to do so be-
cause that part of their reserve which is held in certificates
bears interest, and is not unproductive as greenbacks of course
are. When the certificates are called in and the banks are
driven to keep their reserve in greenbacks and gold, they may
be tempted to run closer to the wind and to hold as small an

amount of reserve as the law allows. However this may be, forty-five millions of certificates are to be retired if Mr. Boutwell can find means to pay them off, and whether he can or not, forty-five millions of bank notes are certain to be issued in their place. Besides these, there are nine millions more of bank notes which will be issued without returning anything. When this is done and fifty-four millions of notes are all out, twenty-five millions more are to be issued and an equal amount of circulation is to be called in from banks situated in States having an excess of their fair allotment under the old law. The twenty-five millions of new notes are to be issued at once. But the old circulation is to be withdrawn within one year, so that during the year there will be an inflation and afterwards a contraction. Hence it is easy to see that except these two movements of alternate inflation and contraction are very judiciously regulated so as to strike the proper periods of the year when they can best be endured, there may be no small amount of mischief done. In any case there are here abundant elements of speculative uncertainty, and no financial bill has been passed for a long time which is justly open to so many and such valid objections. Had it embodied more stringent regulations for enforcing the redemption of bank notes or for protecting the solvency and stability of the banks the bill would have called forth less hostility and less apprehension, but as it stands, it is regarded by conservative financiers as one of the most dangerous assaults which has ever been made against the perpetuity, the strength and the beneficent operation of an honorable banking system.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EUROPE.

For another week the civilized world has been filled with rumors of war, and preparations for actual conflict between the two belligerent nations have been pressed with the utmost zeal, but no engagement has occurred, no military event which has any definite bearing on the result, and in these days in which diplomacy is carried on by electric wires, and trade by steam, the world actually seems impatient that great battles are not fought as fast as railway journeys are made, and campaigns decided with the exchange of telegraphic dispatches.

The military situation is obscure to all but the minds that control it. France and Prussia have continued to mass their troops upon the narrow frontier common to both nations; the heads of their governments have taken the helm of their armies; and it is rumored that the French, who appear to have been more nearly ready than their opponents for active hostilities, are about to advance. They have certainly succeeded in bringing together, in an unprecedentedly short time, one of the finest armies the world has ever seen, prepared for movement and aggression, not for defense; and it is not probable that another week will pass without an attempt to use it effectually. The preparations of Prussia are less known, but it seems to be admitted that her army in the Rhine district is smaller than the French, and that it must for the present act on the defensive, relying for protection on the strong fortifications among which it is encamped. It is even believed by many that the Germans will abandon the left bank of the Rhine upon the first French advance without a battle, and make that river their line of defense; but it is difficult to see how they can do this without dispiriting their troops and the nation behind them, almost as much as by the loss of a battle; thus losing, not only the material resources of the rich Rhine provinces and the Palatinate, but the patriotic support of their people.

On the sea the inferiority of the Germans is less doubtful; and the French evidently mean to make the most of their naval strength. An expedition has already sailed from the

northern ports of France, and a descent upon the German coast, either in Schleswig or near the mouth of the Elbe, is expected at once. The cities of Bremen and Hamburg will doubtless be defended, but no one would be surprised to hear of the speedy fall of either of them before the invaders. On the other hand, Denmark, which was expected to declare for France, has, under British influence, proclaimed her neutrality, and cannot be expected to aid in an attack on the Prussian ports.

The principal excitements of the week growing out of the war, have been of a political rather than a military character. The *London Times* published on Monday the draft of a proposed treaty between France and Prussia, without date, or circumstances, except that it was said to have been proposed by the French Government; and, from internal evidence, would seem to have been devised after the victory of Sadowna, in 1866. The substance of it was a bargain between the two powers, that Prussia should be permitted to take possession of the whole of Germany, except the Austrian provinces, while France should have her support in annexing Belgium and Luxembourg, and the two nations should enter into an offensive and defensive alliance to carry out these objects. The alarm and anxiety which this publication excited throughout Europe have not been equalled by any other event of the crisis. The English press and people leaped at once to the conclusion that this proposition was an expression of the real and permanent designs of the French Emperor, and fierce denunciations were poured out upon him as the ambitious schemer for a European empire and as the enemy of Christendom. The British Government, challenged in Parliament to explain the matter, had nothing to offer; and the accounts given of it by the French press are contradictory and unsatisfactory. The French ministry, however, declared that the treaty in question was originally suggested by Bismarck, and was never seriously entertained by the Emperor; while Count Bismarck himself is reported as asserting that it was the proposition of Count Benedetti, the French minister, in the name of his government, and that he has the original manuscript of it in Benedetti's handwriting.

It seemed for a day that the popular feeling against Napoleon, already strong in Great Britain, would be so much excited by this affair that the government would be compelled to take part in the war; but the excitement rapidly passed away, and the press began to discuss the matter more coolly. It appears that Count Bismarck caused the publication of the treaty, for the purpose of deciding Great Britain in Prussia's favor; but if so, it was too late. The sober sense of the English people had already seen the benefits to be gained by neutrality, and could not be blinded to them by a sudden impulse. The secret treaty will doubtless be made the subject of inquiries and explanations between the Court of St. James and the two powers concerned in it; but there is no reason at all to suppose that the French Government will avow the purpose of carrying out any such scheme as the destruction of Belgian independence, and unless it does so there is no immediate reason to apprehend interference with the struggle on the part of Great Britain.

While Bismarck has made this clever but imperfect diversion on one side, France seems to have been busy on the other. Austria, indeed, is now fully committed to neutrality, in spite of all the persuasions and temptations the French can offer, and Russia is equally unlikely to undertake any decisive action, unless she can obtain a larger price for her assistance than either of the combatants would have to pay; but, if yesterday's cable reports are true, Napoleon has stolen a sagacious and formidable march upon his opponents by securing the alliance of Italy. It has long been evident that the people of Rome desire union with the kingdom of which

in the German
the Elbe, in
Hamburg will
prised to hear
invaders. On
to declare for
her neutrality,
the Prussian

ing out of the
ary character.
raft of a pro-
hout date, or
en proposed
al evidence,
y of Sadowa,
ween the two
possession of
vinces, while
Belgium and
into an offen-
jects. The
throughout
event of the
t once to the
n of the real
and fierce de-
e ambitious
of Christen-
liament to
he accounts
ory and un-
declared that
y Bismarck,
error; while
that it was
minister, in
the original

against Na-
e so much
d be com-
ent rapidly
atter more
he publica-
eat Britain
The sober
benefits to
to them by
s be made
the Court
but there
overnment
scheme as
ess it does
interference

ffect diver-
ay on the
neutrality
French can
any deci-
for her as-
ve to pay;
has stolen
nts by se-
dent that
of which

their history entitles them to be the capital city; and that the occupation of Rome by French troops, in behalf of the Pope, is the only difficulty in the way of a peaceful revolution, terminating the temporal power of the Pope, and making Victor Emanuel the king of a united Italy. Napoleon has strengthened his throne, securing the support of the church in France, by propping up that of Pius IX. But the church in France has always inclined to more liberal views and practices than those in favor at the Vatican for the last twenty years, and has regarded with favor the modern civilization, against which the Pope has declared war. The culmination of ultramontaniam, in the formal proclamation of infallibility, has now brought to Napoleon an opportunity of withdrawing from Rome without forfeiting the support at home of the Catholic priesthood; and there seems to be little doubt that Italy would accept this withdrawal, and permission to occupy Rome, as an equivalent for the best service she could render. According to the news reports, this policy has been definitely adopted at Paris; and the French journals claim that it will secure to Napoleon the active support of Italy in the war. This is doubtful, but it will at least secure the moral support of the Italian government; and will be, among the people of late so partial to Prussia, a good set off against the services rendered by that power in obtaining Venetia from Austria in 1866.

No new light has been thrown upon the various alliances which were supposed to exist between the belligerents and other powers; and every day makes it more likely that Prussia and France will fight out their quarrel alone, at least for the present. With regard to the future, there never was a time when the prospects were more uncertain, even in the leading features of political and financial affairs. The London journals still insist that even now the last chance of peace has not disappeared, but that in the midst of opening warfare, negotiations are pending, not quite hopelessly. Napoleon, in his proclamation to his soldiers yesterday, confidently predicts a long and hard fought war; but his campaign of 1859 and the German war of 1866 were both confidently expected to last many times as long as they did, and in the former he himself made use of his first complete victory to grant acceptable terms of peace. Nor is there any means of predicting safely that other powers will or will not be ultimately involved. Hence financial and commercial prospects are as much confused as those of the political and military worlds; business halts throughout Christendom, and speculation turns upon chance rather than foresight. It is pleasant to see meanwhile that our national securities, which in the first panic suffered more than any others, are now the most strongly held of all, a fact which encourages the hope that, in any event of the war, the credit and character of the United States will ultimately be well maintained.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

It is only within the past century that the principles of Life Assurance have passed out of the domain of mathematical speculation and controversy, and become accepted as established results of practical science. Men now living recollect when the subject first began to attract attention among prudent business men as susceptible of general application, and as likely to exercise an important influence on the well being of society. The oldest company issuing life policies in the United States was organized in 1835, nearly the time when the first railroad line was surveyed. The growth of Life Assurance, however, was far slower than that of railways, until during the last ten years; since 1860, while both have been stimulated enormously, the importance of the former interest has increased much faster than that of the latter, so that now the amount of the insurances outstanding upon lives in the

United States exceeds by one third the total amount of capital invested in railways; and the income of the Life Assurance companies of this State in 1869 was about as great as the aggregate income of all its railways.

Such an interest demands the closest scrutiny on the part of the public. This is particularly necessary in a business which depends on difficult scientific principles, and which, however perfect its theory may be, involves many practical considerations not at all obvious to a casual observer. The general theory of Life Assurance indeed is as well established as the general theory of astronomy. Of a large given number of healthy persons at a fixed age, it may be predicted with great certainty what proportion will die in each year until all shall have passed away, and the greater the number the more closely will the result accord with the prediction. Of a given sum of money, invested at a fixed rate of interest it may be predicted with equal certainty what it will amount to, with its accumulations, at any future time. From these data, with a little mathematical skill, it is easy to compute how much each person must pay in cash at fixed times in order that an association of them may guaranty to each member to pay any sum desired at his death. By estimating interest at a rate somewhat lower than is likely to be obtained, and adding an allowance, or "loading," for expenses of management or for accidents, perfect security may be obtained; and an expert actuary, who knows what policies are outstanding in any such company, and what funds it has in hand, can always test its security. Any intelligent man may easily satisfy himself on these points by a little attention to the statistics of the subject, presented in abundance in all the numerous books which treat of it.

It is common for those who are concerned in the business to present this unquestionable theory, and then to dwell on the beneficial nature of Life Insurance, and to assume that they have proved the duty of every man in active life, with a family dependent on his earnings, to take out a life policy for their benefit. And certainly the benefits of the business, when carried on in strict accordance with its demonstrated principles, cannot easily be exaggerated. Too many instances occur constantly in which the income of a family is cut off by the death of its head, and all its members are suddenly left in penury, not to produce a deep impression in every prudent mind. This great interest ought to command the confidence of the entire public so completely that every such man should at once recognize the duty in question, and that an uninsured life, among those whose earnings are the support of others, should be as rare as a homestead uninsured against fire, which is the sole property of its possessor. But that this may be the case requires much more than sound general theory, sustained by appeals to the feelings or the fears, on the ground of the uncertainty of life.

Indeed, it may fairly be said that the business of Life Insurance in this country has reached a crisis at this time. There is more opposition to it, or at least much more and severer criticism of its conduct, than ever before. This criticism grows rapidly in importance, threatens to be a serious check upon the growth of the business, and is already felt in it, so that there are few companies for instance whose new business is as large in 1870 as it was in 1869. That much of what is said in the public press, and still more of what is said in the streets and markets, against the companies, is unintelligent and carping, is true; but that there is a certain uneasiness and anxiety upon this subject in the public mind, extending even to those who are well informed and well disposed, cannot be denied; and the true friends of the system ought to meet it with entire candor. Such an immense trust as that held by these companies requires the most complete publicity in its conduct, and must be ready to give unanswerable

proofs at all times of its just claim to the confidence it demands.

Looking then to the practical features of Life Insurance as a business, all considerations founded on its beneficial character must be laid aside. Men do not enter upon the trade of writing risks upon lives out of benevolent motives. Considered as an institution for the protection of men against a grave danger, it has every claim to the forbearance of society as a whole, and to whatever encouragement the law can give it. It is regarded by the common consent of Christendom as entitled to peculiar favor, such as exemption from the burdens of taxation and the fullest protection of courts of equity. But in its relations to the individual citizen, who is asked to invest his money in the promises of a particular corporation, it challenges discussion on strict business principles, precisely as any other financial trust. Men enter into it as a profession, for the purpose of making a living for themselves, and of accumulating fortunes; and their conduct in doing so is to be approved or condemned, according to the measure in which they earn the rewards they receive by faithful services rendered by them to their clients. A business that puts on the garb of charity is justly suspected of having something to conceal; of being unable to stand the tests of honest trade. Those who really contribute to building up a permanent and truly beneficial system of Life Insurance are those who give their lives to it with the determination to win by their services a fair equivalent for their labor, and to return to the insured, not charity nor the rewards of successful speculation, but precisely the insurance they pay for.

Now there are defects in the system of Life Assurance as practised in this country, which are familiarly known to all intelligent men in the business, and are more deplored by them than they can be by those less directly interested. But these defects are rarely stated at all by such men; and when they reach the public, it is commonly in a distorted and exaggerated form, from some ignorant or hostile source. It is better that they should be fairly acknowledged and independently estimated, than that they should be suppressed until they work great evils in the companies themselves, or, what is still worse, permitted to be whispered and magnified, until they largely destroy confidence in them. Let us briefly state what they are:

1. It is said that the nature of the business affords peculiar temptations to fraud and facilities for it. The accounts of the companies are complicated, and so open to all the ingenious devices by which unscrupulous bookkeepers know how to figure out showy and fictitious statements of their condition. It has recently been proved in London that a Life Assurance Society made official statements of assets sufficient perfectly to protect all its policies, at a time when it was actually unable to pay one in a thousand of them, and had long, perhaps always, been bankrupt. The great length of time which elapses before contracts of this kind mature adds to the danger. With large amounts of money in hand, which will only be called for after many years, the temptation to extravagance and rashness is too strong for many men, and when once a false step has been made, means of disguising it are found from year to year, until the whole false fabric crumbles at last; leaving those who have depended upon it helpless and destitute.

That there is some foundation for these fears will not be disputed by any one who is familiar with the history of the two important Life Companies which failed in Great Britain in 1869. But, on the other hand, there are peculiar securities afforded to the policy holder by our American system, especially as it is conducted in New York. The laws of this State are very stringent in compelling the companies to keep their reserve funds up to the point of perfect safety; and they

enable the State officer appointed for the purpose, to exercise a watchful supervision over them. It is not reasonable to put too much confidence in any guardianship of private interests by public officers alone; but when, as has always been the case here, the officers in question are men of ability and of excellent business character, when they are sustained by an intelligent public opinion, and when the affairs of every company are conducted with almost absolute publicity, under the jealous scrutiny of all its rivals, this supervision may be a very important guaranty of reasonable prudence of management. That it has been so in New York, Massachusetts and several other States which have similar laws, is proved by the fact that in an active insurance business, extending through a whole generation of men, no life policy issued under these laws has ever yet failed to be paid when it became a claim, through any default or bankruptcy on the part of the companies or their officers. These laws at least make it in the highest degree improbable that any important fraud could be carried on, in the name of Life Insurance, for any long period of time. Such a crime would require a combination among a number of men, usually of prominence and responsibility in the community, involving, not only dishonesty, but perjury and forgery also; and would inevitably expose itself to official scrutiny, and break down financially, in a very short time.

2. Much and increasing complaint is made of the agency system, by which a large proportion of all the sums invested in Life Assurance is paid to the middle-men who negotiate the contract. It is common to pay the agent or solicitor who obtains a client for his company from one-tenth to one-fourth of the first premium payments for his personal services, and to give him besides a considerable percentage of all later payments as they fall due. In some instances far larger commissions even than these are paid, but the rates named are those of old, standard companies. There are associations in good standing which report that they have paid one-fourth of their entire premium receipts for a year in agents' commissions. Not to insist on the fact that extravagance in this direction indicates extravagance everywhere, and that when the agents take so much their superior officers are not likely to be contented without proportionately excessive gains, these reports directly suggest several awkward questions. What sort of investment is it that costs twenty-five per cent of itself merely to buy? If we compare the investments made in these companies with railway stocks or bonds or mortgages upon lands which are negotiated at a cost of from one-eighth to one-half of one per cent, which of them in the aggregate must prove most profitable to the purchasers? If one-fourth of a policy holder's money is lost on its way to the company, how can his policy possibly be worth more than the other three-fourths, unless the company sells it at less than its value, in which case it is likely one day to be worth nothing?

These questions put the agency system in its least favorable light. But the universal testimony of experienced officers is that agents are indispensable in this business. They work faithfully, and ought to be liberally paid. That they are paid enormously in excess of what their services ought to command results from a combination of evils, chief among which is the fierce competition between companies for business and for the work of successful agents. The corporations themselves have been unreasonably multiplied, and they send out representatives of a score of them into a small community in which one or two could easily do all the necessary work. In consequence, it is a long and tedious labor for each of them to win a client, and he must be paid in proportion. Fifty of the hundred and twenty companies now issuing policies in the United States might be consolidated into one, with a single set of officers and agents, and that one would still be

se, to exercise
reasonable to
private inter-
always been
of ability and
stained by an
airs of every
blicity, under
ion may be a
e of manage-
achusetts and
proved by the
ng through a
under these
ame a claim,
of the com-
ake it in the
aud could be
long period
ation among
possibility in
but perjury
ose itself to
a very short

of the agency
rms invested
ho negotiate
solicitor who
o one-fourth
ervices, and to
ll later pay-
ger commis-
ed are those
ions in good
urth of their
ommissions.
his direction
n the agents
y to be con-
hese reports
hat sort of
tself merely
these com-
npon lands
one-half of
prove most
f a policy-
y, how can
ther three-
ts value, in
?

st favorable
ed officers is
They work
ey are paid
ht to com-
ong which
business and
ions them-
y send out
community
sary work.
ch of them
ion. Fifty
olicies in
ne, with a
ld still be

far from the largest American company. But the saving of expenses and commissions would be enormous.

But some of the best institutions are not waiting for this. They are withdrawing from the competition which has injured their funds and are limiting their agents to very moderate commissions, trusting to the improvement in their condition, and, consequently, in public confidence to remunerate them by large patronage. To the present expenses of a few of the companies on this score no reasonable objection can be made, and the success they are winning by the reform will doubtless compel all the rest to follow their example. Meanwhile, the public ought to understand that companies which persist in paying exorbitant commissions do so at the cost of their policy-holders, and, by examining the official reports, which every year show just how much is expended in this way, and avoiding the associations which confess to extravagance of this kind, they will contribute immensely to hasten the reform so well begun. In this, as in all the other relations of every great public trust, the true remedy for abuses is general intelligence and independent criticism.

It is often asserted that agents have a direct pecuniary interest in obtaining clients and issuing policies, regardless of the soundness of the lives insured; that they aim to earn their commissions, above all things, and that they often force upon the acceptance of the Companies, sometimes even with the connivance of medical examiners, lives which are not good, so that heavy losses are incurred for which the theory makes no provision. If some of the newspaper critics may be believed, this cause alone is enough to make the security of many Companies doubtful, in spite of the excess of their reserve funds, as tested by the tables.

That there are unscrupulous men in every great business may be safely asserted, and that unsound or doubtful lives have very often been assured through the greed or the negligence of agents may be true, but that this has not been carried to any serious extent is sufficiently evident from the actual experience of the Companies, nearly every one of which has found the actual mortality of its members to fall much short of any tabular estimate they have dared to adopt beforehand. In fact, the small number of losses has been the most remarkable feature in the experience of American Companies as a whole, and it thoroughly proves both the wonderful vitality of healthy men in this country, and the general care and success with which lives have been "selected" for assurance. The evil in question, then, while it may exist in particular cases, has never gone far enough to threaten any serious results to the system at large.

Yet it is wise in the Companies to adopt every safeguard against frauds of this kind; and some of them have found effectual means of preventing them, by making an early loss upon a policy a cause for the forfeiture of commissions; and by offering a reasonable bounty to agents for the lives which prove to be really of selected value. Whether it is possible to do away with every motive to increase risks by abolishing all commissions and all agencies, except the salaried officers of the Companies, and then giving to each policy-holder the full value of his premiums in assurance, less a minimum deduction for expenses, is a question not yet tested by experience in this country. It will become of less practical consequence if all the companies follow the example of the most economical and most successful ones, some of which have within a few years reduced their commissions more than one-half, and have brought down their total expenses, including their commissions, to about ten per cent of their actual cash income, a lower rate than can easily be exhibited by any other financial trust, requiring anything like a similar labor in management.

On the whole, submitting the business of Life Insurance in

the United States to a free and close criticism, we are satisfied that the following facts may be confidently trusted. The enormous growth of the interest of late years has been mainly sound and solid. The few large corporations, which do by far the greater part of all the insurance, are perfectly safe to fulfil all their contracts, and some of them justly rank among the strongest and best managed financial institutions in the world. Most of the cavils met with in conversation and in the press against the conduct of the business as a whole are the result of ignorance or malice, and are not entitled to attention. But there are defects in management in some quarters which need watching; and while all companies which are legally authorized to issue policies in New York or Massachusetts may be presumed to be good for the risks they directly assume in their policies, it by no means follows from this that the advantages of policy holders in all of them are equal. Most of the Life Assurances made are on the mutual principle, in which the common surplus paid in by all, in excess of the actual losses and expenses, is ultimately divided among the members. There is no objection to this provided that no false representations or misunderstandings are permitted, by which men are led to expect some charity or miraculous benefits from their payments, over and above the insurance they pay for. The man who is about to select a company in which to insure ought not to be influenced too much by the earnest solicitations of an agent, who is likely to plead the more strongly, the greater the portion of the premium that will go to him, and the less that which will be saved to secure the policy. But he ought to inquire carefully for a company which is large, since numbers give stability, cheapness, strength and safety; for one which is managed by men of the highest character, who cannot afford to be connected with a doubtful scheme; for one which is vouched for by the authorities of the State as holding ample funds in reserve against its liabilities; for one whose business is managed openly and without disguise or concealment; for one which does not, as shown by the official reports of the State Department, pay an unreasonable share of its receipts away in commissions, salaries and other expenses; for one whose policies are fair and liberal in their terms; and for one whose experience, as officially reported, indicates care in the selection of lives, and therefore a moderate mortality among its members. There are companies enough within reach which meet all these conditions, and issue policies at reasonable rates; and no man ought to entrust the savings he makes for his family to any institution which conspicuously fails in any of them.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks from July 14 to July 21, 1870. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Vermont— Burlington.....	The Howard National Bank.....	The First National Bank of New York, and the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, approved.
Massachusetts— Roxbury.....	The National Rock-land Bank.....	The Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston approved in place of the Suffolk National Bank of Boston.
Pennsylvania— Erie.....	The Keystone National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York.
Tennessee— Nashville.....	The Third National Bank.....	The Central National Bank of New York, approved in place of The Fourth National Bank of York.
Michigan— Three Rivers.....	The First National Bank.....	The Commercial National Bank of Chicago, approved in addition to The Central National Bank of New York.

—The report of Mr. Juland Danvers, on Indian Railways, for the year 1869, has just been issued, and states some facts of interest. Although there was a much larger mileage the net revenue was only £2,520,952, or £1,670 less than that of the year 1868. The gross traffic had, indeed, increased from £5,320,723 in 1868, to £5,709,82 in 1869, an increase of £380,000, but this additional traffic had only been earned by a corresponding increase of working expenses, from £2,808,038 to £3,203,151, so that there is slightly less profit to show

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JULY 15.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	8 months.	11.19% @ 12.0	July 1	short.	11.86 @ —
Antwerp	"	25.43% @ 25.47%	"	"	25.20 @ —
Hamburg	"	13.9% @ 13.10	"	"	Nominal.
Paris	"	25.45 @ 25.50	"	"	25.20 @ —
Vienna	short.	25.20 @ 25.30	"	"	"
Berlin	3 months.	13.0 @ 13.50	July 15.	3 mos.	Nominal.
Frankfort	"	6.26% @ 6.27	"	"	"
Odiz	"	1.20% @ 1.21%	"	"	"
Lisbon	90 days.	48% @ 49%	July 4.	90 days.	50.65
Milan	3 months.	52% @ 52%	"	"	"
Genoa	"	27.0 @ 27.20	"	"	"
Naples	"	" @ "	"	"	"
New York	"	" @ "	July 15.	60 days.	110
Jamaica	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Havana	"	" @ "	July 14.	60 days.	16%
Rio de Janeiro	"	" @ "	June 23.	"	22
Bahia	"	" @ "	June 26.	"	21%—21%
Valparaiso	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Pernambuco	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Singapore	60 days.	" @ "	June 24.	6 mos.	4s. 7d.
Hong Kong	"	" @ "	June 16.	"	4s. 7d.
Ceylon	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Bombay	"	1s 10%—1s 11%	July 6.	"	1s. 11% d.
Madras	"	" @ "	"	"	"
Calcutta	"	" @ "	July 6.	"	1s 11 15-16d
Sydney	30 days.	% dis.	April 20.	30 days.	% dis—% pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

London, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

War has at length been definitely declared by France against Prussia. The opinion of England in regard to the war is undoubtedly represented by the following extracts from the *Times* and *Daily News*:

"The greatest national crime that we have had the pain of recording in these columns since the days of the first French Empire has been consummated. War is declared—an unjust, but premeditated war. This dire calamity, which overwhelms Europe with dismay, is, it is now too clear, the act of France—of one man in France. It is the ultimate result of personal rule."

"The fifteenth of July, 1870, will be a day celebrated in history. It will be known as the day of a great crime."

That the peace of Europe should have been so rudely disturbed, when the belief in its maintenance, previously to the introduction of the Hohenzollern question, was so strong, has taken the world by surprise, and people's minds are shocked. When a civilized nation should, for certain ambitious ends, be the means of such destruction of life and property, and of such distress amongst many thousands of families as must be occasioned when two such powers as France and Prussia, with the deadly weapons they each possess, are engaged in conflict. Throughout the world it has been often remarked that at some time or other Prussia and France must fight for the leading position in Europe. Since the battle of Sadowa, and the great success which then attended the Prussian arms, France has been preparing for a conflict with Prussia, just in the same way that Prussia had been preparing in secret for the war of 1866. That France is prepared for war cannot be doubted. That she has courted this conflict is certain, and the fear is that other powers may be drawn into it. The primary cause of the quarrel is said to proceed from Spain, but Spain is not now alluded to, and it is not improbable that she will remain neutral in the question. Some also think that the Emperor will purchase the neutrality of Italy by withdrawing his troops from Rome and leaving Victor Emanuel to occupy that city. Just at this moment a pretext for this movement has presented itself. The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope has just been carried, and is to be publicly proclaimed at an early date. The Emperor may therefore take advantage of this circumstance to leave the Pope to his fate. Austria is believed to side with France, but like England, prefers to remain neutral. The English government will, no doubt, insist upon the integrity of the Belgian kingdom being maintained, and if this is guaranteed, the war will be confined to a contest for the Rhenish provinces. That the war will be a protracted one seems doubtful, the weapons of destruction being so effective that exhaustion must be a question soon to be realized, but, at the same time, two powers which appear to be so evenly balanced in their arms and resources, and which have so deadly a hatred towards each other, may continue the contest longer than is expected.

The change of opinion in England with regard to this question is decisive and conclusive. The Cabinet of England, as well as those of Austria and Russia, were understood to support the proposal of France that the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern should be withdrawn; but as soon as the French Government began to insist upon the King of Prussia giving a guarantee for his good behaviour for all future time, it was feared that such a demand could only lead to one result, and, consequently, opinion in England assumed a different phase, and the conduct of the

French Government was greatly blamed. There are, however, certain aspects in the question which justify France in the course she has taken. When France first represented the matter to the Prussian Government, Count Bismarck professed to know nothing of it. A representation to the King, however, brought about a different result, for he admitted that after consulting his Minister, he had authorized Prince Leopold to accept the crown offered to him. This profession of ignorance upon the part of the Prussian Minister irritated, no doubt, the French Government, and fearing the possibility that he would be out-generalled in diplomacy by Bismarck, the Emperor brought the question to a point which must result in immediate war or peace. For Prussia to have given in upon such a demand was impossible—for France to retreat would have been dangerous to the Emperor and his Government; and thus war is proclaimed.

To a commercial country like this, war is detestable just as much as it is unprofitable. Happily, we know nothing here of the horrors of carnage, of homes desolated, of harvests, just being gathered in, sacrificed for the ambition of a few. Much of the harvest in France has now been secured, although much remains to be done in the Northern provinces. Prussia, however, is later with her crops, and the war may cause, therefore, much distress among the peasant population. The youth have already been ordered to join their respective regiments, but as they believe that their Government is not only in the right, but that it has been cruelly wronged, the Government will, no doubt, have the support of the whole country, while the work of the harvest will in a large measure be undertaken by the aged and by the female population. Prussian ports will be blockaded, and trade with Germany will be stopped, and there will also be much suffering among the mercantile classes. That this war should take place is more than ever to be regretted. In this country the condition of commerce was becoming so healthy after the crisis of 1866, that hopes were entertained of an active fall trade. The war, however, has now caused a very different feeling to prevail, and it is quite evident that the utmost caution will be shown on all commercial transactions.

In business circles the feature of the week is the withdrawal of most of the Continental buyers from the markets. In wool there has been a fall of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Grocery produce is much lower in price, and all the other markets have been sensibly affected. The wheat trade, however, has not been influenced to any great extent. A rise of 2s. per quarter is demanded, but millers are by no means willing to concede this advance. In the view of an abundant harvest in this country, and of the receipt of large supplies of produce from the United States, Russia and Hungary, there is no reason to expect higher prices. It is only in the event of the war becoming more complicated that there is any argument in favor of dearer wheat. Oats are decidedly dearer, owing to the certain prospect of diminished importations from abroad.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom for last week and since September 1, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-70:

	1869-70		1869-69	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....cwt.	490,457	179,554	514,072	98
Barley.....	121,338	14,110	32,190	48
Oats.....	240,832	60,583	134,065	613
Peas.....	45,484	66	30,929	394
Beans.....	40,414	60	22,286	94
Indian corn.....	132,074	—	174,169	1,121
Flour.....	94,063	11,371	71,751	26

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (SEPT. 1).				
	1869-70.	1869-69.	1869-69.	1869-69.
Wheat.....cwt.	33,388,619	794,753	22,914,698	137,713
Barley.....	6,807,807	93,998	8,399,451	108,063
Oats.....	9,298,657	374,391	5,019,881	111,661
Peas.....	1,542,262	13,438	1,061,860	24,060
Beans.....	1,550,123	2,341	2,138,484	4,633
Indian corn.....	15,058,670	14,537	11,121,350	3,016
Flour.....	5,347,010	61,474	3,166,353	31,413

Annexed is a statement showing the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom, from September 1 to July 14, compared with the corresponding period last season:

	1869-70.		1869-69.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
American.....bales	1,349,856	98,887	937,517	130,35
Brazilian.....	379,366	45,819	479,162	74,233
East Indian.....	1,130,883	431,094	1,349,206	547,117
Egyptian.....	164,923	4,115	164,334	7,693
Miscellaneous.....	110,842	12,621	134,881	13,369
Total.....	3,135,870	592,086	3,061,050	775,119

The money market has been very quiet. The supply of money has increased, and the demand is less active. The curtailment of trade in consequence of the continental war is calculated to still further diminish the inquiry, and a continuance of ease is expected for a long time to come. That money will accumulate here is considered certain, and now that war prices have been reached, all sound English security

are, however, in the course of the matter to know nothing about a Minister, town offered to the Prussian, and, fearing diplomacy by a point which to have given Government;

estable just as here of the, just being Much of the much remains however, is later much distress already been they believe that it has been the support will in a large ale population. Germany will be the mercan. are than ever to commerce was at hopes were ever, has now quite evident commercial transac.

withdrawal of wool there has much lower in affected. The great extent. A no means will. adant harvest in produce from the reason to expect nining more com wheat. Oals diminished im-

ports of cereal week and since is in 1868-9:

—1868-69—	
Imports.	Exports.
514,072	89
32,190	450
134,065	613
30,929	394
22,226	1,111
174,169	1,111
71,751	36

er. 1.)

2,914,693	187,733
8,399,451	100,763
5,019,881	113,603
1,061,560	94,069
2,138,454	4,889
1,121,350	3,045
3,166,352	31,433

ports of cotton per 1 to July 14.

of money has ent of trade in still further etected for a long sidered certain, English secur-

ties may be expected to recover some, if not all, of the depreciation they have undergone. The following are the prices of money:

1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
Bank minimum... 3 @ 3	3 @ 3	4 months' ba'k bills 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 3
Open-market rates:		6 months' ba'k bills 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	3 @ 3 1/2
30 and 60 days' bills 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	4 and 6 trade bills... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
3 months' bills... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are:

Joint stock banks... ..	2 @ 3
Discount houses at call... ..	2 @ 3
Discount houses with 7 days' notice... ..	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice... ..	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2

On the continent the principal feature is an advance in the bank rate at Berlin to 6 per cent. The following are the quotations at the leading cities:

B'k rate—	Op. m'tk—	B'k rate—	Op. m'tk—
1869. 1870.	1869. 1870.	1869. 1870.	1869. 1870.
At Paris... 2 1/2 2 1/2	1 1/2 2	Turin... 5 5	5 5
Vienna... 4 5	4 5	Brussels... 2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2
Berlin... 4 5	4 5	Madrid... 5 5	5 5
Frankfort... 3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	Hamburg... 2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2
Amst'rd'm 3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	St. Pet'bg... 6 6 1/2	6 6 1/2

Considerable supplies of gold have arrived, and they have been mostly retained. Silver has been in demand for Holland, but dollars are rather cheaper. The following prices are from Messrs. Pixley's circular:

GOLD		S. d.	S. d.
Bar Gold... ..	per oz. standard.	77 9	77 9
do fine... ..	do	77 9	77 9
do Refinable... ..	do	77 11	77 11
Spanish Doubloons... ..	per oz.	—	—
South American Doubloons... ..	do	—	—
United States gold coin... ..	do	76 3 1/2	76 3 1/2

SILVER.		S. d.	S. d.
Bar Silver Fine... ..	per oz. standard, firm.	5 0 1/2	5 0 1/2
do containing 5 grs. gold... ..	last price do...	5 0 1/2	5 1
Fine Cake Silver... ..	per oz.	5 5 1/2	5 5 1/2
Mexican Dollars... ..	last price, firm, per oz.	4 11 1/2	4 11 1/2
Spanish Dollars (Caroline)... ..	per oz.	—	none here.
Five franc pieces... ..	per oz.	—	none here.

Quicksilver, £7 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.

The exchanges have been affected by the war. Bills on Italy and Vienna have been almost unsaleable.

In the Stock Exchange the excitement has been intense throughout the week, and the fall in prices has been very great. There have been thirteen failures in the Stock Exchange, and a much greater number of compromises; but, taking all things into consideration, the account has not been so disastrous as might have been anticipated. The depreciation in the value of securities during the last fortnight has been enormous, as will be seen from the following statement:

	July 4.	July 15.	Fall.
Consols for Money... ..	93 1/2	91 1/2	2 1/2
Caledonian Railway... ..	77 1/2	76 1/2	1 1/2
Great Eastern... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Great Northern A... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Great Western... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
London and Brighton... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
London and North Western... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Metropolitan... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Midland... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
North British... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Northeastern... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Southeastern... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Antwerp and Rotterdam... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Great Luxembourg... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Lombardo-Venetian... ..	133 1/2	132 1/2	1 1/2
Argentine 5 per cents... ..	90 1/2	88 1/2	2 1/2
Brazilian 5, 1865... ..	90 1/2	88 1/2	2 1/2
Egyptian 7, 1868... ..	88 1/2	74 1/2	14 1/2
Italian 5, 1861... ..	57 1/2	47 1/2	10 1/2
Peruvian 5, 1865... ..	90 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2
Russian 5, 1866... ..	90 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2
Spanish 3, 1867... ..	90 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2
Turkish 5, 1869... ..	90 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2
" 6, 1869... ..	90 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2
" 5, 1865... ..	90 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2
Five-Twenties... ..	90 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2
Atlantic Bonds... ..	28 1/2	23 1/2	5 1/2
do Debentures... ..	35 1/2	33 1/2	2 1/2
Erie (\$100)... ..	19 1/2	17 1/2	2 1/2
Illinois Central... ..	114 1/2	105 1/2	9 1/2
Spanish (Quicksilver)... ..	1 1/2 prem.	6 dis.	7 1/2

The following statement shows the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thur. day.	Friday.	Sat. day.
Consols... ..	91 1/2-92 1/2	91 1/2-92 1/2	91 1/2-92 1/2	91 1/2-92 1/2	91 1/2-92 1/2	91 1/2-92 1/2
U. S. 5-30's, 1883... ..	86 1/2-88 1/2	86 1/2-88 1/2	86 1/2-88 1/2	86 1/2-88 1/2	86 1/2-88 1/2	86 1/2-88 1/2
U. S. 5-30's, 1884... ..	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89
U. S. 5-30's, 1885... ..	87 1/2-88 1/2	87 1/2-88 1/2	87 1/2-88 1/2	87 1/2-88 1/2	87 1/2-88 1/2	87 1/2-88 1/2
U. S. 5-30's, 1887... ..	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89	87 -89
U. S. 10-40's, 1894... ..	84 1/2-86 1/2	84 1/2-86 1/2	84 1/2-86 1/2	84 1/2-86 1/2	84 1/2-86 1/2	84 1/2-86 1/2
consol'd mort'g'de 27 -	25 -25 1/2	26 -28	25 -27	24 -26	23 1/2-25	23 1/2-25
Erie Shares (\$100)... ..	17 1/2-18	17 1/2-18	17 1/2-18	17 1/2-18	17 1/2-18	17 1/2-18
Illinois shares (\$100)... ..	111 1/2-111 1/2	111 1/2-111 1/2	111 1/2-111 1/2	111 1/2-111 1/2	111 1/2-111 1/2	111 1/2-111 1/2

The following return shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, compared with the four previous years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Circulation... ..	26,178,639	24,673,785	25,433,023	24,420,176	24,335,313
Public deposits... ..	2,161,745	4,618,373	3,359,776	3,940,192	4,938,313
Other deposits... ..	19,830,939	20,895,525	22,088,000	19,941,303	18,731,634
Government securities... ..	10,028,123	13,800,773	14,614,394	15,732,334	12,493,441
Other securities... ..	27,752,349	17,576,507	16,904,426	15,685,337	18,433,094
Reserve... ..	3,224,595	13,487,296	14,310,175	10,857,433	12,100,503
Coin and bullion... ..	13,645,975	22,686,726	22,186,535	19,769,838	21,004,793
Bank rate... ..	10 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.
Consols... ..	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Price of wheat... ..	55s. 10d.	64s. 7d.	66s. 7d.	49s. 11d.	50s. 7d.
Mid. Upland cotton... ..	18 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	13 1/2 d.	9 1/2 d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality... ..	1s. 9d.	1s. 4 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.	1s. 4 1/2 d.	1s. 2 1/2 d.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week, have been reported by submarine telegraph as shown in the following summary.

London Money and Stock Market.—Consols have been steady throughout the week, closing at 89 1/2. United States bonds have generally been quiet throughout the week, and closed 2 per cent higher than the lowest point touched.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	W.	Thurs.	Fri.
Consols for money... ..	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
for account... ..	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
U. S. 6's (5 30's) 1882... ..	83	81 1/2	81	82	82	83 1/2
" " " old 1865... ..	88	81 1/2	81	82	82	83 1/2
" " " 1867... ..	82 1/2	81	80 1/2	81	81	82
U. S. 10-40's... ..	80	80	79	80	80	80
Illinois Central shares... ..	103	103	102	102	103	104
Erie Railway shares... ..	16 1/2	15 1/2	15	15	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atl. & G. W. (consols)... ..	22	21	21	21	21	22

The daily closing quotations for U. S. 6's (1862) at Frankfort were—

Frankfort... ..	77	78 1/2	78	79 1/2	80 1/2
-----------------	----	--------	----	--------	--------

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market has been quiet during the past week, prices generally showing a decline.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Flour, (Western)... ..	26 6	26 6	25 6	25 6	26 0	26 6
Wheat (No. 2 Mill. Red) p. ctl 10 2	10 2	10 1	9 9	9 9	9 8	9 9
" Red Winter... ..	10 11	10 11	10 7	10 7	10 6	10 6
" (California white) " 11 9	11 9	11 8	11 5	11 5	11 4	11 4
Cor'n (W. m. x d. p. 480 lbs n/w 35 9	35 9	35 9	35 9	35 9	35 9	34 0
Barley (Canadian), per bush 5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
Oats (Am. & Can.) per 45 lbs 2 6	2 6	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5
Peas... ..	41 0	41 0	39 6	39 6	39 6	39 6

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market closed quiet, the price of cheese showing a decline, while the other prices show an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Beef (ex. pr. mess) p. 364 lbs 118 0	118 0	118 6	118 6	118 6	118 6	118 6
Pork (Etn. pr. mess) p. 304 lbs 117 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	125 0	125 0
Bacon (Cumb. cut) p. 112 lbs 57 0	58 0	58 6	59 0	59 0	59 0	59 0
Lard (American) " 73 6	73 6	74 0	74 0	74 0	74 0	74 0
Cheese (fine) " 63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 6	63 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Nothing of interest has transpired during the week, the prices of tallow and common rosin showing an advance while the other prices remain about the same as at the close of last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.) per 119 lbs 4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3
do Fine Pale... ..	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3
Petroleum (std white) p. 9 lbs 1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2
" spirit... ..	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	11	11
Tallow (America) p. 112 lbs 44 3	44 3	45 6	45 6	45 6	45 6	45 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—These markets remain quiet, the price of Calcutta linseed and linseed oil showing an advance, while other prices remain the same.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Line's d'c'ke (obl) p. £10 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0	£10 0 0
Linseed (Calcutta)... ..	63 6	63 6	64 0	64 0	64 0	64 0
Sugar (No. 13 Dec std) p. 112 lb... ..	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 0
Sperm oil... ..	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
Whale oil... ..	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0
Linseed oil... ..	31 10 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0	30 10 0	38 10 6

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods, and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,456,690 against \$5,372,109 last week, and \$4,402,879 the previous week. The exports are \$3,806,211 this week against \$3,567,466 last week, and \$3,924,415 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 4,383 bales, against 6,339 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) July 22, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 23:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dry goods... ..	\$2,130,751	\$2,024,639	\$2,187,841	\$1,777,347
General merchandise... ..	3,090,101	3,313,444	2,940,633	3,679,343

Total for the week... ..	\$5,220,852	\$5,338,083	\$5,128,474	\$5,456,690
Previously reported... ..	141,778,880	153,640,285	173,463,145	162,388,561

Since Jan. 1.....\$146,399,733 \$139,478,383 \$178,591,639 \$167,695,251

The value of exports from this port to different countries (exclusive of specie) since January 1, compared with the corresponding time of last year to July 17, is shown in the following table:

To	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.	Week ending.	Notes issued for red.	Mutilated notes burned.	Notes in circulation.
Great Britain.....	\$52,163,811	\$52,717,189	Jan. 8.....	238,840	18,690,000	18,690,000
France.....	5,538,860	3,754,810	Jan. 15.....	116,110	18,905,200	18,905,200
Holland and Belgium.....	2,975,981	3,003,416	Jan. 22.....	216,680	19,121,880	19,121,880
Germany.....	10,823,183	11,024,341	Jan. 29.....	191,660	19,312,540	19,312,540
Other North Europe.....	1,114,345	2,369,695	Feb. 5.....	188,270	19,500,810	19,500,810
Spain.....	1,892,065	1,545,463	Feb. 12.....	217,750	19,718,560	19,718,560
Other Southern Europe.....	3,78,594	3,507,513	Feb. 19.....	190,340	20,008,900	20,008,900
East Indies.....	108,455	43,163	Feb. 26.....	298,830	20,307,730	20,307,730
China and Japan.....	968,134	1,957,429	Mar. 5.....	219,820	20,602,200	20,602,200
Australia.....	1,187,051	1,235,290	Mar. 12.....	279,330	20,881,530	20,881,530
British N A Colonies.....	1,975,427	2,221,173	Mar. 19.....	179,640	21,061,170	21,061,170
Cuba.....	5,616,896	2,742,693	Mar. 26.....	287,840	21,349,000	21,349,000
Haiti.....	1,391,359	569,768	Apr. 2.....	212,300	21,561,300	21,561,300
Other West Indies.....	3,667,883	4,455,071	Apr. 9.....	212,860	21,774,160	21,774,160
Mexico.....	1,001,612	1,080,470	Apr. 16.....	257,450	22,031,610	22,031,610
New Granada.....	2,429,752	1,447,284	Apr. 23.....	245,770	22,277,400	22,277,400
Venezuela.....	889,769	355,904	Apr. 30.....	290,655	22,568,055	22,568,055
British Guiana.....	585,059	772,340	May 7.....	291,770	22,799,225	22,799,225
Brazil.....	1,905,417	1,807,162	May 14.....	257,520	23,056,745	23,056,745
Other S. American ports.....	2,310,357	2,399,798	May 21.....	193,245	23,250,000	23,250,000
All other ports.....	672,520	1,548,171	May 28.....	213,610	23,463,610	23,463,610

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending July 26:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.....	\$2,848,596	\$2,976,585	\$4,544,587	\$3,895,211
Previously reported.....	103,071,191	99,597,001	100,411,583	99,654,347

Since Jan. 1.....\$110,919,727 \$96,573,586 \$104,956,115 \$108,460,568

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 23, 1870:

July 19—St. Colorado, London—	American gold.....	\$750,000	July 23—St. Merrimack, St. Thomas—	American gold.....	1,600
American silver.....	45,000		" 23—St. Erin, Liverpool—	American gold.....	215,500
Mexican silver.....	10,000		" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	American gold.....	1,582,000
" 20—St. Java, Liverpool—	Prussian silver.....	3,500	" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	65,000
Prussian silver.....	5,500		" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	Silver bars.....	10,800
Gold bars.....	41,000		" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	American silver.....	15,000
American silver.....	79,000		" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	Prussian silver.....	14,602
" 21—St. Abyssinia, Liverpool—	American gold.....	1,769,000	" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	690
American silver.....	834,000		" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	American gold.....	4,944
Prussian silver.....	1,000		" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	Mexican silver.....	20,000
Gold bars.....	67,000		" 23—St. City of Washington, Liverpool—	Gold bars.....	54,275
" 21—St. Columbia, Havana—	Silver bars.....	3,000			
Spanish gold.....	181,500				

Total for the week.....\$6,101,352
Previously reported.....\$9,855,833

Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....\$27,027,185

Same time in	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Same time in	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726
Same time in	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726	\$18,212,726

The following shows the imports of specie at this port during the past week:

July 18—Schr. A. C. Leveritt, Tampico—	Silver.....	\$930
July 18—Schr. Glengary, Savanilla—	Gold.....	600
July 18—Schr. Glengary, Savanilla—	Silver.....	32,240
July 18—Schr. Glengary, Savanilla—	Gold.....	500

Total for the week.....\$35,545
Previously reported.....7,281,947

Total since Jan. 1, 1870.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1869.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1868.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1867.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1866.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1865.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1864.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1863.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1862.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1861.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1860.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1859.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1858.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1857.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1856.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1855.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1854.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1853.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1852.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1851.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1850.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1849.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1848.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1847.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1846.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1845.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1844.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1843.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1842.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1841.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1840.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1839.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1838.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1837.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1836.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1835.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1834.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1833.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1832.....\$7,317,701

Same time 1831.....\$7,317,701

3.—Fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer and distributed weekly; also the amount destroyed and legal tenders distributed:

Week ending.	Received.	Distributed.	Destroyed.	Legal Tm.
Jan. 8.....	609,650	617,613	538,000	...
Jan. 15.....	748,481	588,425	631,100	...
Jan. 22.....	788,000	539,472	559,100	...
Jan. 29.....	666,000	665,938	450,500	...
Feb. 5.....	573,000	247,600	552,300	...
Feb. 12.....	608,400	718,142	718,600	...
Feb. 19.....	625,600	273,200	640,800	...
Feb. 26.....	524,700	167,000	326,900	...
March 5.....	531,600	441,582	677,600	...
March 12.....	490,100	329,200	635,500	...
March 19.....	468,400	359,039	522,400	...
March 26.....	539,700	454,983	487,150	...
April 2.....	556,300	196,507	1,604,000	...
April 9.....	501,916	352,863	576,800	...
April 16.....	485,500	1,908,382	437,100	...
April 23.....	535,500	606,588	634,000	...
April 30.....	758,000	492,825	765,175	...
May 7.....	39,000	1,810,000	611,100	...
May 14.....	604,000	796,839	681,300	...
May 21.....	497,500	861,803	512,700	...
May 28.....	694,000	776,745	776,783	...
June 4.....	688,500	657,760	448,500	...
June 11.....	762,500	378,755	585,900	...
June 18.....	745,500	362,891	605,800	...
June 25.....	738,000	312,500	605,375	...
July 2.....	298,500	289,195	289,195	...
July 9.....	413,000	552,493	419,500	...
July 16.....	557,000	292,503	672,400	...
July 23.....	699,000	820,141	684,500	...

Revenues of the United States.—The following are the official figures of the revenues of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30:

CUSTOMS REVENUES OF UNITED STATES.	June 30, 1870.	June 30, 1869.	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 1866.
Fiscal year.....	\$52,698,922	\$52,698,922	\$52,698,922	\$52,698,922	\$52,698,922
First quarter.....	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147
Second quarter.....	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147
Third quarter.....	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147
Fourth quarter.....	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147	14,808,147

The other revenues of the Treasury for the same fiscal year, compared with 1869:

INTERNAL REVENUES OF UNITED STATES.	June 30, 1870.	June 30, 1869.	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 1866.
Fiscal year.....	\$49,926,352	\$49,926,352	\$49,926,352	\$49,926,352	\$49,926,352
First quarter.....	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583
Second quarter.....	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583
Third quarter.....	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583
Fourth quarter.....	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583	12,481,583

Total.....\$188,216,219

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES.

Fiscal year.	June 30, 1870.	June 30, 1869.	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 1866.
Fiscal year.....	\$2,821,941	\$2,821,941	\$2,821,941	\$2,821,941	\$2,821,941
First quarter.....	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485
Second quarter.....	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485
Third quarter.....	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485
Fourth quarter.....	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485	705,485

Total.....\$28,398,533

RECAPITULATION.

Fiscal year.	June 30, 1870.	June 30, 1869.	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1867.	June 30, 1866.
Fiscal year.....	\$408,891,872	\$408,891,872	\$408,891,872	\$408,891,872	\$408,891,872
Customs.....	193,934,346	193,934,346	193,934,346	193,934,346	193,934,346
Taxes.....	181,216,219	181,216,219	181,216,219	181,216,219	181,216,219
Miscellaneous.....	28,398,533	28,398,533	28,398,533	28,398,533	28,398,533
Lands.....	3,254,274	3,254,274	3,254,274	3,254,274	3,254,274

Total.....\$408,891,872

Expenditures.....\$292,111,269

Surplus.....\$116,720,103

WASHINGTON, July 27.—By direction of Secretary Boutwell, an interesting statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department, showing in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Government from the 30th of June, 1860, to the close of the last fiscal year. The aggregates are shown by the following table:

1860.	Expenditures.	Receipts.
1861.	\$63,025,789 34	\$56,276,833 89
1862.	66,387,197 20	41,344,892 82
1863.	474,744,781 29	51,368,736 75
1864.	714,700,005 58	111,866,766 48
1865.	815,234,087 86	260,623,717 44
1866.	1,250,312,982 41	329,667,886 66
1867.	220,609,416 99	560,254,883 00
1868.	357,542,478 71	490,634,010 11
1869.	397,340,384 66	405,638,008 38
1870.	321,490,597 75	370,943,077 31
Total.....	\$5,308,700,811 83	\$3,087,155,475 30

The public debt was in 1860 about \$100,000,000. It is now \$316,545,835 93. The following items show how this \$303,700,811 23 has been disposed of since the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1869:

For the executive, \$56,000,000; for the judiciary, about \$15,000,000; for the army and volunteers, \$1,140,632,060 94—\$328,000,000 of this having been expended in the year 1865. For the Quartermaster's supplies, engineer's and miscellaneous supplies of the War Department and army, \$2,146,776,896 53; for bounties from 1863 to 1870, \$98,208,000; for the navy, \$480,043,081 25; for pensions, naval and military, \$136,981,457 58, about \$2,130,622 58 of which was expended before the rebellion commenced; for the Indians, \$39,235,017 78; for interest on the public debt, \$851,850,718 29, of which \$3,177,814 82 was expended in 1860, and \$4,000,173 76 in 1861; for Congress, \$86,969,649 78; for public buildings, over \$17,000,000; for deficiencies in the Postal service, over \$25,000,000, of which \$8,196,000 26 was expended in 1860, \$4,064,234 44 in 1861, and about \$4,950,000 in 1870; for improvement of rivers and harbors, nearly \$13,000,000, nearly \$11,000,000 of which has been expended since 1867; for foreign intercourse, over \$20,000,000, \$7,200,000 for Alaska being counted in this aggregate; for expenses of collecting the Customs revenue, \$52,591,811 83; for expenses of collecting the internal revenue since 1866, \$39,000,000. The balance, of over \$175,000,000, is charged to various miscellaneous expenses.

The New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad in Connecticut, will open for traffic between New Haven and Middletown on the first of August proximo. The route of this railroad is through one of the best manufacturing sections of the State, and a large number of flourishing towns, built up originally by manufacturing interests of one kind or another, will now have an outlet for their products by means of this route.

The character of the line as a through route to Boston, twenty-seven miles shorter than the present line of travel, is better known, and this gives it the name of the "CONNECTICUT AIR LINE."

The first mortgage bonds of this company, so far as they have been offered, have met with a ready sale, and the financial agents, Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall street, are now offering a limited amount of the bonds, of which the details are given in their advertisement on page 4.

Messrs. Geleton & Bussing, the well-known firm of bankers at 27 Wall street, have recently enlarged their offices and have now very superior accommodations for transacting a large business in their line of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold &c., on commission.

We are still offering a limited quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds (principal and interest payable in gold), at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors, as in every respect an undoubted security.

HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall street.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	2½	Aug. 15.	Aug. 1 to Aug. 16
Connecticut and Passumpsic River.	3	Aug. 2	
Banks.			
Com Exchange	5	Aug. 1.	July 25 to Aug. 1
Stapeney Savings	3	Aug. 1	
Insurance.			
North American Fire	5	on dem.	
Brooklyn	8	Aug. 1.	
German Fire	5	Aug. 2	
Miscellaneous.			
N.Y. and Allegheny Oil Company	5	Aug. 1.	July 25 to Aug. 1

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The bank statement for the week ending Saturday, July 23, was unfavorable, mainly in that the specie flow was down nearly seven millions of dollars, in consequence of the heavy export of specie during the week. The loans were expanded \$2,700,000, though the deposits were decreased \$365,000. The banks, notwithstanding their loss in reserve, are yet in a strong position, and the movement on their part represents a steady one. They are, however, manifestly cautious in the matter of lending their surplus, and are disposed to keep their balances well in hand in anticipation of prolonged foreign troubles. The following are the totals of the last bank statement, compared with those of the corresponding period in 1869:

	July 23, 1870.	July 24, 1869.
Loans and Discounts	\$268,070,798	\$359,611,889
Specie	34,358,612	80,074,434
Circulation	32,968,337	34,110,798
Net Deposits	283,965,513	193,632,260
Legal Tenders	53,973,711	54,971,962

Compared with a year ago, the loans stand \$26,343,909 higher; specie, \$4,279,188 higher; circulation, \$1,111,461 lower; deposits, \$84,813,253 higher; and the legal tenders, \$299,151 lower, a non-

dition of things not materially better than last year. The activity in money, noted last week, has subsided into an easier feeling, and a softening of rates; but in expectancy of a speedy demand from the West for moving the crops, the banks have exercised a due amount of caution in loaning their balances. To-day, call loans have ranged from 3 to 6 per cent, depending upon the collateral, with the bulk of transactions at 4 and 5 per cent. In discounts there has been but little paper offering, and the following are the current rates for the several grades:

Commercial, first class endorsed	60 days	6½ p. c. to 7
" " "	4 mos.	7 to 8
" " "	6 mos.	7 to 10
" " single names	60 days	7 p. c. to 8
" " "	4 to 6 mos.	8 to 10
" second class "	3 to 6 mos.	8 to 10
Bankers, first class Foreign	60 days	6½ to 7
" Domestic	3 to 4 mos.	7 to 10

UNITED STATES BONDS.—The tendency of the bond market early in the week was toward lower prices, consequent upon the lower London and Frankfurt quotations and the general want of confidence in all securities pending the final settlement of the Franco-Prussian problem. Since Wednesday, however, there has been a strong and buoyant feeling in the home market, and prices have made a marked improvement. There has been quite an active investment inquiry, and also a demand for the establishment of new National banks. In case of a war of some months' duration it is quite possible that many cautious foreign capitalists will seek our Government bonds, as the safest and most profitable form of investment offering.

To-day (Friday) the market was materially strengthened by the advices from Frankfurt, quoting our bonds at 82½, so large a rise on previous quotations that it was generally believed to be the result of large purchases by the German bankers to cover their "shorts." Five-twenties of 1862 close to-night at 110½@110½, against 108½@109 last week.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
5's, 1881 coup.	113 113	*112 112½	112½ 113	*112½ 112½	113 113	113½ 113½
5 20's, 1862 coup.	108½ 109	109½ 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109½ 109½	110½ 110½
5 20's, 1864	108½ 109	109½ 109½	109 109	109 109	109½ 109½	110½ 110½
5 20's, 1865	109 109	109½ 109½	109 109	109 109	109½ 109½	110½ 110½
5 20's, 1865 n	107½ 107½	107½ 107½	108 108	107½ 107½	108½ 108½	109 109
5 20's, 1867	107½ 107½	108 108	108 108	107½ 108	108½ 108½	109 109
5 20's, 1868	108½ 108½	108½ 109	108½ 108½	108 108	108½ 108½	109½ 110
10 40's	106½ 106½	*106½ 106½	106½ 106½	106½ 106½	106½ 106½	107½ 107½
Currency 6's	*110½ 111	110½ 111	110½ 110½	*110½ 111	110½ 110½	*110½ 110½

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Purchases by the Government on Thursday, July 28, were \$2,000,000, the total offered being \$2,551,400. The total now held is \$131,804,100.

STATE BONDS.—In this class of securities there has been little business doing, owing to the fact that speculation has been diverted into other channels. The leading features, however, have been the Tennessee, the new having fluctuated between 63 and 60, with a final recovery to 60½. The old ranged from 64 to 62½, closing at 63. In North Carolinas, the new bonds have declined to 29½, the special tax being firm at 23½, and the old weak at 49@49½. Missouri have been dull and steady at 89, and Louisianas, old, at 68. Arkansas sevens selling at 75, and Connecticut War Loan sixes at par. The remainder of the list was dull and neglected.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
6s Tenn. x.c.	62½ 63½	63 63	61 64	61 61	*63 64	*61½ 61½
6s Tenn. new	61 61½	61 61½	62 62½	61 61½	60 60½	60½ 60½
6s N.Car. old	49½ 49½	49½ 49½	47 49	49½ 49½	*47½ 49½	*47 49
6s N.Car. new	30½ 30½	30 30½	30 30	30 30	29½ 31	29½ 29½
6s Virg. x.c.	87 87	87 87	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88
6s La. levee	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88	88 88
6s Missouri	89 89	89 89	89 89	88 89	89 89	89 89

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.—The stock market after our last report underwent a heavy decline, as will be seen by the table annexed, showing the prices of each day. This was owing to the unsettled feeling in the European markets, and the want of confidence in values. Later in the week, however, under the influence of easy money, and the rapid rise of United States bonds in London, a more cheerful feeling was noted, and prices partially recovered. The active stocks dealt in were New York Central, stock and scrip, Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, and St. Paul. To-day the market has been strong, though not remarkably active, and closes with few stocks offering.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, July 23.	Monday, July 24.	Tuesday, July 25.	Wednesday, July 26.	Thursday, July 27.	Friday, July 28.	Saturday, July 29.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	93 94	92 93	90 91	89 90	87 88	85 86	83 84
do scrip	83 84	81 82	79 80	77 78	75 76	73 74	71 72
Harlem	122 123	120 121	118 119	116 117	114 115	112 113	110 111
Erle	22 23	20 21	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 11
Reading	93 94	91 92	89 90	87 88	85 86	83 84	81 82
Lake Shore	90 91	88 89	86 87	84 85	82 83	80 81	78 79
Wabash	49 50	47 48	45 46	43 44	41 42	39 40	37 38
Pittsburg	106 107	104 105	102 103	100 101	98 99	96 97	94 95
Northwest	82 83	80 81	78 79	76 77	74 75	72 73	70 71
do pref	112 113	110 111	108 109	106 107	104 105	102 103	100 101
Rock Island	112 113	110 111	108 109	106 107	104 105	102 103	100 101
Fort Wayne	93 94	91 92	89 90	87 88	85 86	83 84	81 82
St. Paul	60 61	58 59	56 57	54 55	52 53	50 51	48 49
do pref	76 77	74 75	72 73	70 71	68 69	66 67	64 65
Ohio, Missis.	34 35	32 33	30 31	28 29	26 27	24 25	22 23
Central of N.J.	100 101	98 99	96 97	94 95	92 93	90 91	88 89
Chic. & Alton	115 116	113 114	111 112	109 110	107 108	105 106	103 104
do scrip	117 118	115 116	113 114	111 112	109 110	107 108	105 106
Panama	92 93	90 91	88 89	86 87	84 85	82 83	80 81
Clev., C. & I.	78 79	76 77	74 75	72 73	70 71	68 69	66 67
Col. Chic. & I.C.	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 11	8 9	6 7
Del. Lack. & W.	105 106	103 104	101 102	99 100	97 98	95 96	93 94
Hann., St. Jos.	110 111	108 109	106 107	104 105	102 103	100 101	98 99
do pref	112 113	110 111	108 109	106 107	104 105	102 103	100 101
Illinois Centr.	132 133	130 131	128 129	126 127	124 125	122 123	120 121
Mich. Centr.	118 119	116 117	114 115	112 113	110 111	108 109	106 107
Morris & Essex	88 89	86 87	84 85	82 83	80 81	78 79	76 77
B. Hart. & Erie	34 35	32 33	30 31	28 29	26 27	24 25	22 23
West. Un. Tel.	24 25	22 23	20 21	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13
Mariposa pref.	11 12	10 11	9 10	8 9	7 8	6 7	5 6
do Trust cert.	54 55	52 53	50 51	48 49	46 47	44 45	42 43
Quicksilver	54 55	52 53	50 51	48 49	46 47	44 45	42 43
do pref	14 15	12 13	10 11	8 9	6 7	4 5	2 3
Pacific Mail	40 41	38 39	36 37	34 35	32 33	30 31	28 29
Atlantic Mail	34 35	32 33	30 31	28 29	26 27	24 25	22 23
Adams Expre	65 66	63 64	61 62	59 60	57 58	55 56	53 54
Am. Merch. Un.	44 45	42 43	40 41	38 39	36 37	34 35	32 33
United States	14 15	12 13	10 11	8 9	6 7	4 5	2 3
Wells, Fargo	14 15	12 13	10 11	8 9	6 7	4 5	2 3
Cumbr. Coal	40 41	38 39	36 37	34 35	32 33	30 31	28 29
Consolid. Coal	22 23	20 21	18 19	16 17	14 15	12 13	10 11
Canton Co.	65 66	63 64	61 62	59 60	57 58	55 56	53 54

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The following is a summary of the amount of Government bonds State and City securities, and railroad and other bonds sold at Stock Exchange for the past and several previous weeks:

Week ending—	Government Bonds.	State & City Bonds.	Company Bonds.	Total amount.
March 10	5,175,450	2,336,000	922,500	8,433,950
" 17	3,865,000	1,961,500	940,700	5,567,200
" 24	2,247,050	1,696,111	663,500	4,586,661
" 31	4,413,000	965,300	556,000	5,934,300
April 7	3,741,300	1,359,500	512,500	5,613,300
" 14	3,394,700	1,423,500	525,500	5,343,700
" 21	2,129,450	1,309,000	401,500	3,739,950
" 28	6,040,300	1,187,000	677,800	7,885,100
May 5	3,915,500	1,373,000	558,000	5,846,500
" 12	3,892,750	1,059,500	671,515	5,531,765
" 19	2,791,500	687,000	438,900	3,917,400
" 26	2,736,300	903,000	353,000	3,992,300
June 2	2,736,300	1,023,500	395,000	4,054,800
" 9	3,641,500	2,443,500	446,500	6,531,500
" 16	1,613,000	2,117,500	497,000	4,227,500
" 23	1,792,500	1,957,500	488,200	4,188,200
" 30	2,795,200	997,000	247,500	4,039,700
July 7	2,459,000	2,171,500	226,000	4,856,500
" 14	2,338,500	1,971,000	245,000	4,554,500
" 21	2,969,500	1,356,000	292,000	4,617,500
" 28	3,174,800	813,500	151,500	4,139,800

THE GOLD MARKET.—The Gold Market for the week past has shown less agitation and excitement than at any time since the inauguration of foreign difficulties. The extreme range of the premium has been 122½ and 119, both quotations having been made on the tone of foreign despatches. The market has derived an element of strength from the heavy exports of specie, and it is probable that the shipments of the week will aggregate fully \$5,000,000. The principal dealings have been on account of the foreign bankers, and less has been done in the way of speculation, the total clearing at the Gold Exchange Bank during the week having been less than \$300,000,000. To-day the market was steady at 121½@121¾, until near the close of the afternoon, when it was heavily raided, and the price forced down to 120½, on the announcement that bonds in London had advanced to 82½, and in Frankfurt to 82½. The price subsequently reacted, however, and closed at 121½@121¾ at 6 p.m.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.	Total Clearings.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, July 23	119½	119½	120½	120	96,286,000	2,080,886	2,542,645
" Monday, " 24	120½	120½	121½	120½	73,599,000	1,845,379	1,861,732
" Tuesday, " 25	121½	120½	121½	121½	63,668,000	1,311,772	1,644,722
" Wednesday, " 26	121½	121½	122½	121½	59,300,000	1,356,470	1,656,470
" Thursday, " 27	121½	121½	122½	121½	73,434,000	1,616,238	2,033,099
" Friday, " 28	121½	121½	121½	121½	49,284,000	1,634,164	1,988,117
Current week	119½	119½	122½	120½	415,629,000	9,343,569	11,536,775
Previous week	116½	116½	122½	119	746,327,000	14,968,853	18,508,850
Jan. 1 '70, to date	120½	120½	123½	120½			

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The special considerations affecting foreign exchange were the same as last week. The market has been very dull, and weak on long, but strong on sight, sterling, the firmness of the latter being due to the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 5 per cent. At present rates double eagles cannot be shipped at a profit. At the close rates are weak and sales are reported at a concession on the nominal rates, which are as follows:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
London bankers	109½@109½	110½@110½
" commercial	108½@108½	109½@109½
Paris (bankers)	5.13½@5.13½	5.07½@5.07½
Antwerp	5.13½@5.13½	5.07½@5.07½
Switzerland	5.13½@5.13½	5.07½@5.07½
Amsterdam	37½@38	38@39
Hamburg	44½@45	45@46
Frankfurt	81@81½	81½@82
Bremen	76@79	79@80
Prussian thalers		

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.	Receipts.	Payments.
July 23	\$233,000 00	\$457,878 89	\$535,817 40	\$1,535,045 56
" 24	435,000 00	625,855 10	916,612 46	1,177,523 83
" 25	583,000 00	669,831 19	491,444 32	1,703,869 30
" 26	553,000 00	594,331 80	1,906,925 05	2,393,671 19
" 27	513,000 00	530,373 75	699,238 44	1,972,281 15
Total	\$2,812,000 00	\$3,357,609 89	\$4,846,668 89	\$4,474,654 83
Balance, July 23	70,840,610 83	11,377,408 72		
Paym'ts during week		\$74,198,920 73	\$16,134,079 11	
Balance July 29		\$69,723,565 89	\$13,081,844 84	

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on July 23, 1870:

	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF						
BANKS.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	
New York	\$3,000,000	\$10,097,000	\$5,492,500	\$902,000	\$2,336,000	\$2,336,000	\$1,730,000
Manhattan	2,050,000	5,880,000	1,730,000	10,100	4,276,000	4,276,000	1,730,000
Merchants	3,000,000	6,712,800	2,913,500	871,800	5,502,500	5,502,500	1,730,000
Mechanics	2,000,000	6,176,100	514,500	559,400	4,318,500	4,318,500	1,730,000
Union	1,500,000	4,917,960	738,496	473,024	3,618,500	3,618,500	1,730,000
America	3,000,000	5,254,132	3,752,429	1,450	9,015,496	9,015,496	1,730,000
Phoenix	1,800,000	4,067,191	438,470	516,190	2,632,660	2,632,660	1,730,000
City	1,000,000	5,600,669	1,430,500	440,289	2,639,360	2,639,360	1,730,000
Traders	1,000,000	3,028,680	99,742	754,006	1,582,029	1,582,029	1,730,000
Fulton	600,000	2,055,542	194,224	1,000	1,662,318	1,662,318	1,730,000
Chemical	300,000	5,539,300	907,700	5,244,000	1,419,600	1,419,600	1,730,000
Mechanics & Traders	1,000,000	2,288,416	1,188,757	440,289	2,639,360	2,639,360	1,730,000
National	1,500,000	3,608,397	477,307	487,245	2,639,360	2,639,360	1,730,000
Butchers	800,000	2,418,500	52,600	257,100	1,730,000	1,730,000	1,730,000
Mechanics and Traders	600,000	1,220,408	31,749	195,720	1,308,324	1,308,324	1,730,000
Greenwich	300,000	1,076,911	1,470,500	2,948	588,557	588,557	1,730,000
Leather Manuf. National	600,000	3,212,824	389,564	260,880	2,107,991	2,107,991	1,730,000
Seventh Ward National	500,000	1,365,035	110,135	169,380	1,015,329	1,015,329	1,730,000
State of New York	2,000,000	4,499,600	901,900	432,000	3,735,400	3,735,400	1,730,000
American Exchange	1,000,000	10,280,400	1,000,000	891,700	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,730,000
Commerce	10,000,000	22,566,066	596,628	5,119,290	6,985,446	6,985,446	1,730,000
Brooklyn	1,000,000	9,753,600	81,200	900,000	9,261,500	9,261,500	1,730,000
Ocean	1,000,000	2,518,690	57,099	798,475	1,707,881	1,707,881	1,730,000
Marine	1,000,000	3,729,000	174,300	470,100	3,084,600	3,084,600	1,730,000
Pacific	422,700	2,282,320	13,460	4,750	1,875,160	1,875,160	1,730,000
Republic	2,000,000	5,116,365	2,790,482	853,419	6,008,451	6,008,451	1,730,000
Chatham	450,000	2,271,300	172,300	180,900	2,832,400	2,832,400	1,730,000
People's	1,000,000	1,257,800	1,000,000	4,070	2,261,000	2,261,000	1,730,000
Nassau	1,000,000	2,980,776	272,413	289,474	1,462,009	1,462,009	1,730,000
Irving	500,000	1,923,000	13,900	193,885	1,706,015	1,706,015	1,730,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	11,418,712	2,163,774	4,141,850	5,095,210	5,095,210	1,730,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	1,655,182	44,321	131,537	1,392,584	1,392,584	1,730,000
Market	1,000,000	3,055,800	217,400	518,110	1,861,090	1,861,090	1,730,000
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,287,100	67,670	750,400	1,399,030	1,399,030	1,730,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	3,628,500	119,205	872,441	2,441,000	2,441,000	1,730,000
Continental	2,000,000	2,807,600	54,800	5,787	1,992,700	1,992,700	1,730,000
Commonwealth	750,000	4,665,274	303,259	577,568	3,140,006	3,140,006	1,730,000
Oriental	300,000	1,437,800	1,100	4,700	1,178,200	1,178,200	1,730,000
Marine	400,000	1,759,110	124,950	360,000	1,576,260	1,576,260	1,730,000
Importers and Traders	1,000,000	1,658,300	58,000	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,730,000
Importers and Traders	1,500,000	9,835,900	409,700	501,500	9,632,200	9,632,200	1,730,000
Park	2,000,000	17,774,495	2,275,881	906,736	22,759,050	22,759,050	1,730,000
Mechanics' Banking Assn.	500,000	1,141,400	57,100	285,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,730,000
First National	1,000,000	2,380,000	280,000	2,015	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,730,000
North River	400,000	1,168,200	25,908	11,004	1,015,168	1,015,168	1,730,000
East River	850,000	1,078,200	10,200	28,000	850,000	850,000	1,730,000
Manufacturers & Mer.	1,000,000	5,657,000	1,000,000	1,000	4,657,000	4,657,000	1,730,000
First National	1,000,000	19,018,280	1,235,737	2,931,124	16,010,888	16,010,888	1,730,000
Central National	300,000	12,099,200	316,636	1,800,552	10,952,454	10,952,454	1,730,000
Second National	300,000	15,510,000	1,000,000	270,000	12,840,000	12,840,000	1,730,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	6,295,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	1,295,000	1,295,000	1,730,000
Third National	1,000,000	3,929,028	448,507	333,522	4,409,472	4,409,472	1,730,000
Third National	1,000,000	5,468,000	565,700	736,725	5,237,600	5,237,600	1,730,000
New York N. Exchange	300,000	1,081,700	1,100	267,000	960,000	960,000	1,730,000
Fifth National	1,000,000	8,074,600	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,074,600	5,074,600	1,730,000
Fourth National	250,000	1,137,447	2,347	313,500	1,071,641	1,071,641	1,730,000
New York County	1,000,000	1,196,500	25,200	178,000	1,086,000	1,086,000	1,730,000
Bull & Head	300,000	1,464,960	5,421	6,494	1,453,045	1,453,045	1,730,000
Stuyvesant	1,000,000	491,000	1,000	1,000	490,000	490,000	1,730,000
Cleveland	200,000	435,987	800	1,000	434,987	434,987	1,730,000
Right National	250,000	810,844	843	260,000	532,897	532,897	1,730,000
American National	500,000	824,783	6,500	448,000	828,943	828,943	1,730,000
German	1,000,000	824,783	6,500	448,000	828,943	828,943	1,730,000
Manufacturers & Builders	1,000,000	725,123	1,000	1,000	724,123	724,123	1,730,000

	3 Days.	110% @	.....
5 07	25.083		
5 07	25.082		
4 53	25.084		
43	43		
39	40		
36	46		
86	86		
79	80		

House and Sub-

Payments.

	Currency.
5 66	\$363,966 53
3 82	473 541 65
9 30	200,122 22
2 81	312,935 69
1 19	284,643 59
2 15	256,942 59

Net Repts.	Legal Tenders.
\$386,000	\$1,022,700
276,400	770,000
202,500	1,725,100
218,800	652,800
318,500	1,469,810
115,496	394,730
32,969	100,000
62,692	200,000
32,029	300,000
32,018	715,700
34,700	1,419,000
28,299	919,056
6,300	1,202,000
324	594,700
981	372,154
329	134,286
357	322,541
1,391,614	322,466
1,258,000	1,391,614
727,148	981
2,340,300	700,000
518,900	329,200
51	770,000
891	602,806
10	281,400
30	302,500
50	298,400
0	507,000
0	448,571
0	525,465
0	448,400
0	498,500
0	408,900
0	778,100
0	477,540
0	785,000
0	539,000
0	305,000
0	380,000
0	180,000
0	2,109,000
0	4,708,256
0	447,800
0	226,796
0	199,471
0	250,000
0	205,500
0	3,547,247
0	2,961,155
0	826,000
0	1,712,000
0	878,087
0	1,007,900
0	945,000
0	870,000
0	324,586
0	962,400
0	73,781
0	70,000
0	191,727
0	179,380
0	107,000
78,781	
3,547	
945	
870	
324	
962	

Hamble
Hornsea
Mark
Marsden
Maver
Merch
Mount
New B
North
Old Bos
Shawm
Shoe &
State
Suffolk
Traders
Tremont
Washing
First
Second (6
Third
B'kof Con
B'kof N
B'kof Red
B'kof the
City
Kale
Exchange
Ride & Let

Bld. Askd.		Bld. Askd.		Bld. Askd.	
New York.....	138	Mech. Bkg Asso ..	..	Continental.....	95
Manhattan.....	150	Bro. Adway ..	..	St. Nicholas.....	97 1/2
Mechanics.....	120	Ocean.....	87 88	Marine.....	..
Mechanics.....	134	Mercantile.....	112 114	Commonwealth.....	112
Tulon.....	124	Am. Exchange.....	..	Atlantic.....	..
America.....	124	Pacific.....	167	New Y. County ..	..
City.....	205	Republic.....	119	Importers & Tr. 157	160
Phenix.....	107	N. America.....	108 1/4	Manuf. & Mer.....	165
North River.....	150	Hanover.....	118	N. Y. Nat. Exch ..	..
Trademen's.....	150	Irving.....	118	Central National' 103	108
Fulton.....	120	Metropolitan.....	135	First National.....	107
Greenwich.....	120	Citizens.....	130	Ninth National.....	107 1/2
Dutchess & Drov ..	120	Peoples.....	114	Tenth National.....	111
Mechanics & Tr. 120	..	Grocers.....	124	Eighth Ward.....	135 1/2
National.....	120	East River.....	107	Gold Exchange.....	60
Mechanics' Exch ..	106	Nassau.....	167	Bankers & R.....	64
Leather Manuf.	106	Shoe and Leather	170		
Wentworth Ward.....	106	Corn Exchange.....	..		
State of N. York 110	..				
A. M. Moore.....	125				

Reverse Security.....	2,000,000	3,639,568	7,503	360,776	1,537,979	395,460
Union.....	200,000	535,166	27,423	28,791	399,309	139,000
Webster.....	1,000,000	2,436,366	145,435	161,237	1,045,212	542,500
	1,500,000	2,805,979	148,873	395,893	1,254,160	492,733
Total.....	47,350,000	107,714,922				

Capital	47,350,000	107,714,221	4,841,322	8,958,724	29,722,324	25,149,754
---------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------

Capital.....	Inc.	\$103,337	Legal tender notes.....	Inc.	505,805
Loans.....	Dec.	570,641	Deposits.....	Dec.	504,655
Specie.....			Circulation.....	Dec.	28,447

The following are comparative totals for a series of weeks past

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia Banks for the week preceeding Monday July 25, 1876 :

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tend.	Deposits.	Circulars.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$3,325,000	700,000	\$1,072,000	\$1,04,000	\$1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	4,362,078	55,873	1,391,593	5,911,133	786,000
Farmers' & Mech.....	2,000,000	2,751,131	106,356	1,300,399	1,500,293	710,000
Commercial.....	810,000	2,310,000	2,400	729,000	1,536,000	619,000
Mechanics.....	800,000	2,350,000	15,772	453,000	1,223,000	478,000
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	1,360,000	2,000	613,000	1,994,000	219,000
Keansington.....	250,000	2,540,200	19,459	390,000	1,139,555	450,100
Penn Township.....	500,000	113,345	4,850	293,873	1,188,500	223,000
Western.....	250,000	1,413,166	2,000	15,103	1,51,993	219,000
Mechanics.....	400,000	1,491,000	3,115	409,472	1,543,126	179,000
City of Commerce.....	570,150	1,596,000	.....	390,000	1,139,555	450,100
Girard.....	250,000	835,626	14,467	298,873	647,371	450,100
Tradersmen's.....	1,000,000	3,675,000	65,000	878,000	2,757,000	592,000
Consolidation.....	500,000	1,369,834	5,041	390,000	1,039,883	178,800
City.....	400,000	1,160,198	.....	277,767	855,975	270,000
Commonwealth.....	300,000	1,210,690	.....	476,635	825,185	359,070
City Exchange.....	300,000	800,874	583	476,635	825,185	359,070
Union.....	500,000	1,736,000	20,000	283,471	1,205,000	210,830
First.....	300,000	1,457,000	64,000	428,000	848,000	450,000
Third.....	1,000,000	3,587,000	114,000	395,000	1,602,000	450,000
Fourth.....	300,000	1,011,000	.....	1,134,000	3,566,000	778,000
Sixth.....	150,000	761,737	.....	258,556	896,800	262,730
Seventh.....	200,000	490,000	.....	137,000	413,963	139,660
Eighth.....	250,000	681,429	17,000	383,000	399,000	238,000
Central.....	275,000	943,000	.....	157,250	403,000	139,000
Bank of Republic.....	750,000	2,830,000	.....	2,600	722,000	219,328
.....	1,000,000	2,135,000	2,170	706,000	2,130,000	285,000
Total.....	15,755,150	53,042,000	.....	3,900,000	14,288,000	589,260

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans.....	Decrease, \$352,571	Legal Tenders... Decrease, \$216,231
Deposits.....	Decrease, 52,754	Deposits..... Decrease

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks for a series of weeks.

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tend.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Ar. 7.....	\$1,400,381	1,429,807	13,192,383	39,050,543	10,578,653
Ar. 14.....	514,418	1,677,218	12,704,277	39,382,353	10,565,908
Ar. 21.....	51,587,887	1,580,372	13,125,658	39,781,153	10,578,482
Ar. 28.....	51,898,195	1,589,772	13,125,658	39,771,227	10,575,771
Ar. 11.....	52,041,533	1,590,429	13,769,911	39,279,143	10,571,749
Ar. 18.....	51,928,431	1,314,137	13,052,827	41,083,306	10,571,794
Ar. 25.....	52,049,535	1,068,741	13,892,761	41,677,500	10,575,120
Ar. 9.....	52,343,067	1,347,820	14,837,013	42,997,076	10,571,335
Ar. 16.....	52,413,398	1,323,629	15,141,522	42,997,076	10,571,335
Ar. 23.....	52,434,603	1,164,012	15,141,525	42,949,347	10,568,357
Ar. 30.....	52,503,343	1,049,943	16,244,785	43,038,424	10,564,073
Ar. 7.....	52,320,324	1,049,943	16,450,837	44,233,016	10,564,073
Ar. 14.....	53,093,534	899,597	16,739,102	45,117,172	10,560,378
Ar. 21.....	53,885,296	841,569	16,936,682	45,182,720	10,561,684
Ar. 28.....	53,647,408	744,285	16,702,115	45,997,979	10,567,356
Ar. 11.....	54,228,879	738,434	16,309,340	44,998,388	10,569,852
Ar. 18.....	53,087,886	917,370	15,805,563	45,351,747	10,562,589
Ar. 25.....	54,067,170	1,320,947	15,401,749	44,609,623	10,556,277
Ar. 9.....	54,294,723	1,206,800	14,821,950	44,024,174	10,556,100
Ar. 16.....	53,942,152	1,214,046	14,007,760	43,935,264	10,556,100

onal Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Boston
25, 1870.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circula.
1,000,000	\$750,000	\$1,516,359	\$95,832	\$60,720	\$542,589	\$438,530
1,500,000		2,504,150	72,307	76,446	686,173	792,456
2,000,000		3,584,290	47,593	252,833	1,255,506	1,092,456
2,500,000		4,668,439	21,468	161,500	1,637,078	1,392,920
3,000,000		5,752,588	78,007	288,350	2,020,400	1,782,476
3,500,000		6,836,737	109,124	307,000	2,407,720	2,142,992
4,000,000		7,920,886	138,255	326,000	2,792,992	2,528,512
4,500,000		9,005,035	167,386	345,000	3,178,264	2,914,032
5,000,000		10,089,184	196,517	364,000	3,563,536	3,299,552
5,500,000		11,173,333	225,648	383,000	3,948,808	3,685,072
6,000,000		12,257,482	254,779	402,000	4,334,080	4,070,592
6,500,000		13,341,631	283,910	421,000	4,719,352	4,456,112
7,000,000		14,425,780	313,041	440,000	5,104,624	4,841,632
7,500,000		15,509,929	342,172	459,000	5,489,896	5,227,152
8,000,000		16,594,078	371,303	478,000	5,875,168	5,612,672
8,500,000		17,678,227	400,434	497,000	6,260,440	5,998,192
9,000,000		18,762,376	429,565	516,000	6,645,712	6,383,712
9,500,000		19,846,525	458,696	535,000	7,030,984	6,769,232
10,000,000		20,930,674	487,827	554,000	7,416,256	7,154,752
10,500,000		22,014,823	516,958	573,000	7,801,528	7,540,272
11,000,000		23,098,972	546,089	592,000	8,186,800	7,925,792
11,500,000		24,183,121	575,220	611,000	8,572,072	8,311,312
12,000,000		25,267,270	604,351	630,000	8,957,344	8,696,832
12,500,000		26,351,419	633,482	649,000	9,342,616	9,082,352
13,000,000		27,435,568	662,613	668,000	9,727,888	9,467,872
13,500,000		28,519,717	691,744	687,000	10,113,160	9,853,392
14,000,000		29,603,866	720,875	706,000	10,498,432	10,238,912
14,500,000		30,688,015	750,006	725,000	10,883,704	10,624,432
15,000,000		31,772,164	779,137	744,000	11,268,976	11,010,000
15,500,000		32,856,313	808,268	763,000	11,654,248	11,395,520
16,000,000		33,940,462	837,399	782,000	12,039,520	11,781,040
16,500,000		35,024,611	866,530	801,000	12,424,792	12,166,560
17,000,000		36,108,760	895,661	820,000	12,810,064	12,552,080
17,500,000		37,192,909	924,792	839,000	13,195,336	12,937,600
18,000,000		38,277,058	953,923	858,000	13,580,608	13,323,120
18,500,000		39,361,207	983,054	877,000	13,965,880	13,708,640
19,000,000		40,445,356	1,012,185	896,000	14,351,152	14,094,160
19,500,000		41,529,505	1,041,316	915,000	14,736,424	14,479,680
20,000,000		42,613,654	1,070,447	934,000	15,121,696	14,865,200
20,500,000		43,697,803	1,100,000	953,000	15,506,968	15,250,720
21,000,000		44,781,952	1,129,053	972,000	15,892,240	15,626,240
21,500,000		45,866,101	1,158,106	991,000	16,277,512	16,001,760
22,000,000		46,950,250	1,187,159	1,010,000	16,662,784	16,377,280
22,500,000		48,034,399	1,216,212			

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

quotations from N. Y. Stock Exchange, and also by J. M. Welch & Arents, 9 New Street, and A. C. Kaufman, Charleston, South Carolina.

State Securities.		Bid	Ask	Bids		Ask
Alabama 6s.		89				
Georgia 6s, old		80				
" 6s, new		80				
" 7s, old		85 1/2				
" 7s, new		92				
Louisiana 6s, ex-compns.		92				
" new bonds		67 1/2				
" 6s, Levee		70				
" 6s, Levee		70				
" 7s, 50 cent.		79				
" 6s, Texas & N.O. R.R.		86				
" 6s, Texas & N.O. R.R.		86				
" 6s, Special Tax		27 1/2				
" 6s, Special Tax		30 1/2				
South Carolina 6s, old		23 1/2				
" 6s, new Jan & July		87				
" 6s, April & Oct.		78 1/2				
" 6s, Reg. stock		70				
Tennessee 6s, ex-compns.		61 1/2				
" 6s, new bonds		60 1/2				
" 6s		61				
Virginia 6s, ex-compns.		61				
" 6s, new		60				
" registered stock, old		49				
" 1866		60				
" 1867		59				
City Securities.						
Andria 6s		58				
Andria, Ga, 6s, bonds		86				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		79				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		45				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		48				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		69				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		70				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		73				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		57				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		54				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		55 1/2				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		65				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		60				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		84				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		90				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		45				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		70				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		72				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		70				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		72				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		60				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		70				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		73				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		70				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		35				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		58				
Andria, Ga, 7s, bonds		71				
And Securities.						
Alabama.						
West P. 1st, 6s.		88				
1st, end.		88				
Income.		65				
Endorsed		90				
Endorsed		51				
Endorsed		74				
Endorsed		55				
Endorsed		25				
Endorsed		27 1/2				
Endorsed		88				
Endorsed		50				
Georgia.						
1st mtg.		95				
1st mtg.		99				
1st mtg.		99				
1st mtg.		112				
1st mtg.		91				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		109				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92				
1st mtg.		94				
1st mtg.		92	</			

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Daily Prices of the Active Stocks and Governments are Given on a Previous Page. Quotations are of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
American Gold Coin.	121 1/2		Railroad Bonds.			Railroad Bonds.			Railroad Stocks.		
U. S. Governments.			Albany & Susquehanna, 1st M. 7.	100	94	do do (Leh. Br.) 6, 7, 86.	75 1/2	79 1/2	(Not previously quoted.)		
(Not previously quoted.)			do do 2d M. 7.	92 1/2		do 1st M. (Mem. Br.) 7, 80-75.	93	96	Albany & Susquehanna.		
6s, 1881, reg.	113 1/2	113 1/2	do do 3d M. 7.	92 1/2		do 1st M. (Leh. Br.) 7, 80-75.	93	96	Allegheny Valley.		
6s, 5-20s, (1882) reg.	110	110 1/2	Allegheny Valley, 1st M. 7-80.			do Lon. In. (Leh. Br.) 7, 80-75.	93	96	Baltimore & Ohio.	131	130
6s, 5-20s, (1884) reg.	110	110 1/2	do do 2d M. 7.			do Consol. 1st M. 7, 1888.	90	90	Washington Branch.		
6s, 5-20s, (1885) reg.	110	110 1/2	Atlantic & Gt. West, 1st M. 7.			Marietta & Cin., 1st M. 7, 1891.	75	76	Parkburg Branch.		
6s, 5-20s, (1887) reg.	110	110 1/2	do do 2d M. 7.			do do 2d M. 7, 1896.	75	76	Boston & Albany.		
6s, 5-20s, (1888) reg.	110	110 1/2	Baltimore & Ohio 6s of 75.	94 1/2		Mich. Cen., 1st M. conv. 8, 82.	82	82	Boston, Hartford & Erie.	84	84
6s, 5-20s, (1889) reg.	110	110 1/2	do do 6s of 80.	91 1/2		do do 2d M. 7, 1884.	85	85	Boston & Lowell.	84	84
6s, 5-20s, (1890) reg.	110	110 1/2	do do 6s of 85.	93		do 1st M. (A. & Minn.) 7, 91.	86	86	Boston & Maine.	84	84
6s, 1874, cou.	100 1/2	100 1/2	do (N. W. Va.) 2d M. 6s.	93		do 1st M. (P. & C.) 8, 1898.	107 1/2	107 1/2	Boston & Providence.	115	115
6s, 1874, reg.	100 1/2	100 1/2	do do 3d M. 6s.	93		do 2d M. 7, 1898.	107 1/2	107 1/2	Camden & Amboy.	115	115
6s, 10-10s, reg.	100 1/2	100 1/2	Belvidere Delaware, 1st M. 6.	84	84	Morris & Essex, 1st M.	102	102	Catawissa.	22	22
State Bonds.			do do 2d M. 6.	81	81	do do 2d M.	99	99	do preferred.	48	48
(Not previously quoted.)			Bos. Hart. & Erie, 1st M. (old) 7.	94	94	do do construction.	90	90	Central Ohio.	48	48
Arkansas 7s, L. R. & P. S. issue.	113 1/2	116 1/2	do do 1st M. n. guar. 7.	94	94	N. Y. Cent. Prem. S. F. 6, 83.	90	92	Cheshire preferred.		
California 5s.	100	100	Buff. Corry & Pittsb., 1st M. 7.	89 1/2	89 1/2	do Sink Fund, 7, 1876.	102 1/2	102 1/2	Chic. Bur. & Quincy.	109	109
Connecticut 6s.	100	100	Buff. N. Y. & Erie, 1st M. 7.	89 1/2	89 1/2	do Subscription 6, 83.	102 1/2	102 1/2	Cincinnati, Ham. & Dayton.	88	88
do do War Loan.	100	100	Burlington & M. V. 1st M. 7.	89 1/2	89 1/2	do Real Estate, 6, 1883.	88	88	Cincinnati & Cleve.	81	81
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1870.	100	100	Bur. Ce. R. & Minn. 1st M. 7.	89 1/2	89 1/2	do Renewal bds. 6, 87.	88	88	Columbus & Xenia.	81	81
do do 6s coupon, 77.	100	100	Camden & Amboy, 6 of 75.	95	95	N. Y. & Harlem, 1st M. 7, 1873.	101	101	Concord.		
do do 1879.	100	100	do do 6 of 78.	95	95	do do 2d M. 7, 1873.	101	101	Connecticut & Passumpsic, p.		
do do War Loan.	100	100	do do 6 of 80.	95	95	N. Y. & N. Hav., 1st M. 6, 75.	97	97	Connecticut River.		
Indiana 5s.	100	100	do do consol. 6 of 80.	95	95	North Missouri, 1st M. 7, 1895.	80	82	Dayton & Michigan.	25	25
Kentucky 6s.	98	98 1/2	Camden & Atlantic, 1st M. 7.	102 1/2	102 1/2	do do 2d M. 7, 1888.	67 1/2	67 1/2	Detroit & Milwaukee.	8	8
Maine 6s.	98	98 1/2	do do 2d M. 7.	102 1/2	102 1/2	do do 3d M. 7, 1888.	67 1/2	67 1/2	Dubuque & Sioux City.	25	25
Maryland 6s.	98	98 1/2	Cam. & Bur. Co., 1st M. 6.	88	90	North Penn., 1st M. 6, 1880.	94 1/2	94 1/2	Eastern (Mass.).	30	30
Massachusetts 6s, Gold.	109	109	Central of N. J., 1st M. 7.	95	95	do Chattel M., 10, 1887.	111	112	Elmira & Williamsport.	30	30
do do 6s, Currency.	109 1/2	109 1/2	do do 2d M. 7.	95	95	do do Mortgage, 7.	88 1/2	88 1/2	Erie Railroad preferred.	71	71
Michigan 6s, 1873.	97	97	Central Ohio, 1st M. 6.	81	81	do Funding Scrip, 100.	100	100	Fitchburg.	71	71
do do 6s, 1878.	97	97	Cent. Pacific, 1st M. (gold) 6.	86	86 1/2	do do 2d M. S. F. 6, 85.	90	90	Hartford & N. Haven.	100	100
do do 6s, 1883.	97	97	Cashier, 6s, 1st M. S. F. 7.	86	86 1/2	do do 3d M. S. F. 6, 1900.	90	90	Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.	100	100
do do 6s, 1887.	97	97	Chic. & Alton, 1st M. S. F. 7.	98	98	do do Consol. M. Div. 7, 82.	87 1/2	87 1/2	Jefferson, Mad. & Ind.	19	19
do do 6s, 1890.	97	97	do do 1st M. 7.	98	98	do do Consol. M. Div. 7, 82.	87 1/2	87 1/2	Lehigh Valley.	114	114
Missouri 6s, Han. & St. Jos.	100	100	Chic. Bar. & Quinn, 1st M. 8.	109	110	do do Consol. M. Div. 7, 82.	87 1/2	87 1/2	Little Miami.	104	104
New Hampshire 6s.	100	100	Chic. & N. W. 1st M. 8.	109	110	do do Consol. M. Div. 7, 82.	87 1/2	87 1/2	Little Schuylkill.	85	85
New York 7s, Bondy, reg.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	Oil Creek & Alleg. 1st M. 7.	78 1/2	78 1/2	Louisville & Nashville.	39	39
do do 6s, Canal, 1872.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	Old Col. & Newport Bds. 7.	77	77	Louisville & Nashville.	39	39
do do 6s, 1873.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	Pacific of Mo., 1st M. (gd) 6, 88.	82	85	Louisville & Nashville.	39	39
do do 6s, 1875.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 7s (guar) 1880.	95	95	Louisville & Nashville.	39	39
do do 6s, 1877.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	Pennsylvania, 1st M. 6, 1880.	101 1/2	101 1/2	Louisville & Nashville.	39	39
do do 6s, 1878.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do Debentures, 6, 79-71.	95 1/2	95 1/2	Manchester & Lawrence.	153	153
do do 6s, 1879.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	Penn. & N. Y., 1st M. guar.	92 1/2	92 1/2	New Jersey & Schuylkill Haven.	118	118
do do 6s, 1880.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	Phila. & Erie, 1st M. 7, 1887.	92 1/2	92 1/2	New York & Harlem, pref.	123	123
do do 6s, 1881.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 1st M. (cur.) 6, 81.	92 1/2	92 1/2	New York & New Haven.	123	123
do do 6s, 1882.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 2d M. 7, 1885.	93 1/2	93 1/2	New York, Prov. & Boston.	123	123
do do 6s, 1883.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 3d M. 6, 1920.	93 1/2	93 1/2	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1884.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	Philadelphia & Reading, 70.	84 1/2	84 1/2	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1885.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1886.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1887.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1888.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1889.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1890.	106	106	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Ohio 6s, 1875.	100	100	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1881.	100	100	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1886.	100	100	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Pennsylvania 6s, 1877.	103	104	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Military Loan 6s, 1871.	103	104	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Stock Loan 6s, 72-77.	103	104	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 77-82.	103	104	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Rhode Island 6s.	100	100	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Vermont 6s.	100	100	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
City Bonds.			Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Baltimore 6s of 75.	95	95	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 1881.	95	95	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 1880.	95	95	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 1-3d Park 6s, 72.	95 1/2	95 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Boston 5s, gold.	98	98	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s.	100	100 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Brooklyn 6s.	92 1/2	92 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Water 6s.	92 1/2	92 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Park 6s.	92 1/2	92 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Improvement 6s.	92 1/2	92 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Chicago Water 6s.	98	98 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Sewerage 6s.	98	98 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Municipal 6s.	98	98 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Sewerage 6s.	98	98 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 7-30s.	98	98 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Jersey City Water 6s.	95	95	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Louisville 6s, 82 to 84.	79	79 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do 6s, 85 to 87.	79	79 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Water 6s.	79	79 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Water Stock 6s, 97.	76	76 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do Wharf 6s.	76	76 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
do do special tax 6s of 89.	76	76 1/2	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
New York.			Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Water Stock 6s, 75 to 80.	90	90	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Central Park 6s, 98.	90	90	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Water Stock 6s, 75 to 80.	90	90	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Central Park 6s, 76 to 80.	96	96	Chic. & N. W. pref. S. F. 7.	103	103	do do 6, 71.	100	102	Northern Central.	30	30
Docks and Slips, 6s, 76.	96	96	Chic. & N. W.								

The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Market Gazette" and; quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.

2. Quotations of Southern Securities are given in a separate Table.

3. No reliable prices of Insurance Stocks can be made.

4. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures, just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column asterisks; = stock or scrip.

5. The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds is given in all four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In the next page, the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J. = January and July; F. & A. = February and August; M. & S. = March and September; A. & O. = April and October; M. & N. = May and November; J. & D. = June and December. Q. = Quarterly, beginning with January; Q. = Quarterly, beginning with February. Q. = Quarterly, beginning with March.

6. The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.

7. The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.

Railroad Earnings for the Latest Week Reported.

Road.	Week.	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Chicago & Alton.....	3d July	110,001	79,866	30,135	
Chicago and Northwestern.....	3d July	214,526	232,573		8,045
Chicago and Rock Island.....	3d July	116,000	102,864	13,136	
Cleveland and Pittsburg.....	2d July	105,611	97,786	7,824	
Madison and St. Paul.....	3d July	148,300	140,255	2,945	
Pacific of Missouri.....	3d July	60,700	46,100	14,600	
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.....	3d July	50,439	18,561	11,863	
Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	3d July	63,843	59,748	4,095	

Railroad Bond Indebtedness of Counties in Iowa.

The following is the amount of judgments obtained against counties in Iowa on railroad bond indebtedness, at the recent term of the United States Circuit Court:

Lee.....	\$49,115 83	Johnson.....	4,402 40
Henry.....	45,373 86	Pottawattamie.....	1,255 05
Wapello.....	4,833 08	City of Davenport.....	1,037 43
Louis.....	5,807 82	City of Dubuque.....	64,985 64
Des Moines.....	4,432 64	City of Burlington.....	37,989 00
Iowa.....	2,583 96	City of Keokuk.....	47,112 00
Poweshiek.....	6,366 43	City of Iowa City.....	4,075 60

Of these amounts it is reported that Lee County has begun to pay her bonds, a surplus mule being the first article offered in liquidation of the debt. The mule was seized by the officer, and although a large number of persons were present, no one bid on that mule. Of course, no bidders, no sale; so the mule was remanded to the stable, to eat himself up at the public expense.

St. Louis & St. Joseph. The report that this road had been purchased or leased by the North Missouri Railroad Company is incorrect. An arrangement, however, has been made by which the North

Missouri will operate the St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad, and by which through trains will in a few days run to St. Louis from St. Joseph. This will form the shortest route between St. Louis and St. Joseph, and probably will be the only one on which cars will run through, unless the Missouri Pacific should make an arrangement with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Railway Bonds in Kansas.—A suit is pending in the State Supreme Court involving the legitimacy of local railway bonds. It is an action brought by the Missouri, K. & T. R. Co. to compel the authorities of Coffey and Davis counties to deliver to plaintiffs certain bonds voted by these counties in aid of the construction of said road. One of the principal points of the defence (says the *Topeka Record*) is a general denial of the power and right of counties, under our constitution, to vote aid to railroads. The *Record*, in its comments on the case, refers at length to that recently decided by the Michigan Supreme Court.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company have obtained control of the charter of the projected line of railroad from Madison to Baraboo, and they propose to extend it to Winona to connect with the Chicago and St. Paul and the Winona and St. Peter Railroad. According to the *Baraboo Republic* the contract secures, under the management of the Farabee Air Line Railroad Company, the construction of the road from Madison to Baraboo by the first day of July, 1871, and to Reedsburg within five months thereafter, conditioned that \$175,000 is voted by the towns interested, and the right of way and depot grounds deeded to the company. The survey will be undertaken at once.

—The New Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund bonds of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company are now offered in New York. These are the only bonds which are secured by a mortgage covering the entire property of the company. The present funded debt, on maturity, will be retired into these bonds; and the amount now offered for sale is limited to the surplus after reserving an amount sufficient for retiring such funded debt. The bonds run thirty years, are issued in coupon and registered form, in denominations of \$1,000 coupons, and \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 each, registered, and are offered at 97; and accrued interest.

—The railway between Dubuque and Sioux City, Iowa, was completed on the 15th inst., and trains were to commence running on the 18th. This makes the fourth railroad from Chicago now passing through the entire State of Iowa—one from Dubuque, one from Clinton, one from Davenport, and one from Burlington. The road westward from McGregor is also nearly across the State, and moving on lively.

—It appears that an alliance has been effected between the Iowa Central and Milwaukee and St. Paul, whereby the latter obligates itself to meet the former at Mason City in one hundred days. The completion of this gap will place St. Paul in direct connection with the Iowa coal fields, and when the Southern connections of the Iowa Central are completed, it will furnish a short line of communication between St. Paul and St. Louis.

—It is announced that the Pennsylvania Central are to have such a controlling interest in the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Trenton roads as will make Atlantic City by the sea a port of entry.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific—gold—	Chicago and Alton.	Chicago & Northwestern—	Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific—	Clev. Col. Cin. & I.
1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870.	1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870.	1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870.	1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870.	1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870. 1869. 1870.
(300 m.) (300 m.) (280 m.) (280 m.) (31 m.) (31 m.) (112 m.) (112 m.) (451 m.) (451 m.) (530-90 m.) (530-90 m.) (590 m.) (590 m.) (390 m.) (390 m.)	(300 m.) (300 m.) (280 m.) (280 m.) (31 m.) (31 m.) (112 m.) (112 m.) (451 m.) (451 m.) (530-90 m.) (530-90 m.) (590 m.) (590 m.) (390 m.) (390 m.)	(300 m.) (300 m.) (280 m.) (280 m.) (31 m.) (31 m.) (112 m.) (112 m.) (451 m.) (451 m.) (530-90 m.) (530-90 m.) (590 m.) (590 m.) (390 m.) (390 m.)	(300 m.) (300 m.) (280 m.) (280 m.) (31 m.) (31 m.) (112 m.) (112 m.) (451 m.) (451 m.) (530-90 m.) (530-90 m.) (590 m.) (590 m.) (390 m.) (390 m.)	(300 m.) (300 m.) (280 m.) (280 m.) (31 m.) (31 m.) (112 m.) (112 m.) (451 m.) (451 m.) (530-90 m.) (530-90 m.) (590 m.) (590 m.) (390 m.) (390 m.)
Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870.	Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870.	Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870.	Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870.	Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870. Jan. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870.	Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870.	Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870.	Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870.	Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870. Feb. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870.	Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870.	Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870.	Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870.	Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870. Mar. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870.	Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870.	Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870.	Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870.	Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870. Apr. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870.	May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870.	May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870.	May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870.	May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870. May 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870.	June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870.	June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870.	June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870.	June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870. June 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870.	July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870.	July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870.	July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870.	July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870. July 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870.	Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870.	Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870.	Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870.	Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870. Aug. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870.	Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870.	Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870.	Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870.	Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870. Sep. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870.	Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870.	Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870.	Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870.	Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870. Oct. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870.	Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870.	Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870.	Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870.	Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870. Nov. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870.	Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870.	Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870.	Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870.	Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870. Dec. 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308
Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870.	Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870.	Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870.	Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870.	Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870. Year 1869. 1870.
\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308	\$18,604 \$18,982 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308 \$19,308

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.			COMPANIES.				DIVIDEND.		
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Periods.	Last paid.		For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				Periods.	Last paid.	
					Date.	Rate.						Date.	Rate.
Railroads.													
Allegheny Valley, No. 251.....	50	2,241,250	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Orange, Alexan. & Manassas.....	PAR	2,488,757	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
Atlantic and Gulf.....	100	3,691,200	Mar. & Sep.	.....	.....	.....	Oswego and Syracuse, No. 252.....	50	482,400	.....	.....	.....
Atlan. & St. Lawrence, No. 235.....	100	2,494,800	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Pacific (of Missouri) No. 256.....	100	3,711,196	Quarterly.	July, '70	.....
Atlanta and West Point, No. 221.....	100	1,222,200	June & Dec.	.....	.....	.....	Panama.....	100	7,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	.....
Augusta and Savannah.....	100	783,700	Apr. & Oct.	.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania, No. 244.....	50	35,492,512	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Baltimore and Ohio, No. 250.....	100	16,267,562	Apr. & Oct.	.....	.....	.....	Philadelphia and Erie, No. 255.....	50	6,004,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Washington Branch.....	100	1,650,000	Apr. & Oct.	.....	.....	.....	do do pref.....	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Parkersburg Branch.....	50	7,299,553	July, '70	.....	.....	.....	Philadelphia and Read, No. 243.....	50	29,028,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Berkshire, No. 247.....	100	600,000	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	Philadel. & Trenton, No. 255.....	100	1,099,120	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70	.....
Boston and Albany, No. 247.....	100	19,411,600	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Phila. Ger. & Norris, No. 255.....	50	1,597,250	Apr. & Oct.	Apr., '70	.....
Boston, Con. & Montreal, pref.....	100	800,000	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore.....	50	9,520,550	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247.....	100	25,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Pittsb. & Connellsville, No. 255.....	50	1,739,926	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Boston and Lowell, No. 247.....	50	2,315,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.....	50	2,423,000	.....	.....	.....
Boston and Maine, No. 236.....	100	4,550,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	do do pref.....	50	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Boston and Providence, No. 247.....	100	8,360,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Pitts. F. W. & C. Guar., No. 249.....	100	19,665,000	Quarterly.	July, '70	.....
Buffalo, New York and Erie.....	100	320,000	June & Dec.	.....	.....	.....	Portland & Kennebec, No. 238.....	100	581,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Burlington and Missouri River.....	100	1,292,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Portland & Kennebec, No. 238.....	100	581,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
do do pref.....	100	380,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Portland, Saco & Ports, No. 221.....	100	1,500,000	Apr. & Oct.	Apr., '70	.....
Camden and Amboy, No. 230.....	100	5,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	.....	.....	.....	Providence & Worcester, No. 247.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
do do scrip of joint Co. No. 98 & 70	100	328,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rensselaer & Saratoga, No. 252.....	100	3,000,000	Apr. & Oct.	Apr., '70	.....
Camden and Atlantic, No. 251.....	50	377,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rensselaer & Saratoga, No. 252.....	100	3,000,000	Apr. & Oct.	Apr., '70	.....
do do preferred.....	50	731,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Richmond and Danville No. 238.....	100	847,100	.....	.....	.....
Cape Cod.....	50	721,926	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Richmond & Petersburg, No. 238.....	100	847,100	.....	.....	.....
Catawissa, No. 253.....	50	1,159,500	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Rome, Water, & Ogd., No. 245.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
do preferred.....	50	2,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rutland, No. 248.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri.....	100	5,432,000	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	do do preferred.....	100	1,851,400	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
do do pref.....	100	4,696,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute.....	100	2,040,000	Annually.	May, '70	.....
Cent. Georgia & Bank, Co. No. 243.....	100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	100	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Central of New Jersey, No. 250.....	100	2,425,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	St. Louis, Jackson & Chicago.....	100	2,478,750	.....	.....	.....
Central Ohio.....	50	4,000,000	June & Dec.	.....	.....	.....	Sandusky, Manassas & Newark.....	100	4,952,222	.....	.....	.....
do preferred.....	50	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Schuykill Valley, No. 255.....	50	576,050	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Charlotte, Col. & Aug., No. 257.....	100	2,085,925	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....	50	869,450	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
Cheshire, preferred.....	100	7,045,000	Mar. & Sept.	.....	.....	.....	Shore Line Railroad, No. 248.....	100	5,819,275	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Chicago and Alton, No. 248.....	100	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	.....	.....	.....	South Carolina No. 348.....	100	1,365,600	.....	.....	.....
do do preferred.....	100	15,590,000	Mar. & Sept.	.....	.....	.....	South Side (P. & L.).....	100	3,339,900	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, No. 315.....	100	15,590,000	Mar. & Sept.	.....	.....	.....	South West Georgia, No. 230.....	100	1,514,130	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	100	14,590,161	June & Dec.	.....	.....	.....	Syracuse, Hingham & N. Y., No. 222.....	100	1,514,130	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
do do do pref.....	100	15,159,097	June & Dec.	.....	.....	.....	Terre Haute and Indianapolis.....	50	2,227,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Cin. Hamilton & Dayton, No. 263.....	100	3,500,000	Apr. & Oct.	.....	.....	.....	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	100	2,700,000	.....	.....	.....
Cin. Richm. & Chicago, No. 263.....	50	382,600	Apr. & Oct.	.....	.....	.....	do do E. D. 1st pref.....	100	1,700,000	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati, Sand. & Clev., No. 247.....	50	2,989,090	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	do do E. D. 2d pref.....	100	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
do do do pref.....	50	428,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	Toledo, Wabash & West. No. 253.....	100	14,000,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	.....
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 246.....	100	1,676,345	Feb. & Aug.	.....	.....	.....	do do do do pref.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Clev. Col. Cin. & Ind., No. 258.....	100	10,460,900	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Utica and Black River, No. 252.....	100	1,666,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Cleveland & Mahoning, No. 247.....	50	2,056,750	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Vermont & Massachusetts, No. 247.....	100	2,360,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, No. 255.....	50	2,241,470	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	Virginia and Tennessee.....	100	2,959,800	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Colum. Chic. & In. Cen., No. 247.....	100	11,100,000	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	do do do pref.....	100	555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Columbus and Xenia.....	50	1,786,800	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Western (N. Carolina).....	100	555,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Concord and Portsmouth, No. 247.....	50	1,500,000	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	West Jersey, No. 250.....	100	1,209,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
Concord and Portsmouth, No. 247.....	50	850,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Worcester and Nashua, No. 247.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Connecticut & Passumpsic, pref.....	100	2,084,200	Feb. & Aug.	.....	.....	.....	Canal.					
Connecticut River, No. 247.....	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Chesapeake and Delaware.....	50	1,988,568	June & Dec.	.....	.....
Cumberland Valley, No. 255.....	100	1,316,800	Apr. & Oct.	.....	.....	.....	Chesapeake and Ohio.....	25	2,229,594	.....	.....	.....
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249.....	50	2,632,350	Decem. '69	.....	.....	.....	Delaware Division.....	50	1,659,350	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70	.....
do do do pref.....	50	2,095,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Delaware and Hudson.....	100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	100	1,988,170	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Delaware and Raritan.....	100	4,999,400	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70	.....
do do do pref.....	100	1,988,170	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Lehigh Coal and Nav., No. 256.....	50	8,729,800	May & Nov.	May, '70	.....
Eastern (Mass.), No. 247.....	100	4,033,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Monongahela Navigation Co., No. 254.....	100	728,100	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
East Penn. & West. Point, No. 248.....	100	1,329,200	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	do do do pref.....	100	1,175,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
East Tenn. Georgia, No. 234.....	100	3,192,000	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania.....	50	4,300,000	.....	.....	.....
Elmira & Williamsport, No. 255.....	50	500,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Schuykill Navigation (consol.), No. 257.....	100	1,988,377	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
do do do pref.....	50	500,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	do do do pref.....	100	2,888,977	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
Erie, No. 252.....	100	70,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	.....	.....	.....	Susquehanna & Tide-Water.....	50	2,002,746	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
do preferred.....	100	5,836,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	Union, preferred.....	50	2,907,850	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Erie and Pittsburgh, No. 255.....	50	999,750	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	West Branch and Susquehanna.....	50	1,100,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Fitchburg, No. 247.....	100	3,540,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Miscellaneous.					
Georgia, No. 253.....	100	4,150,000	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	Coal-American.....	25	1,500,000	Mar. & Sept.	Mar., '70	.....
Hannibal and St. Joseph, No. 241.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Central.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
do do do pref.....	100	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cameron.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Hartford & N. Haven, No. 225.....	100	3,300,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Central.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
do do do scrip.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Central and Md. Canal.....	100	10,250,000	.....	.....	.....
Housatonic, preferred.....	50	615,950	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Cumberland Coal & Iron.....	100	500,000	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....	50	212,350	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania.....	50	3,200,000	Quarterly.	May, '70	.....
Illinois Central, No. 248.....	100	25,273,800	Feb. & Aug.	.....	.....	.....	Spring Mountain.....	50	1,200,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.....	50	6,135,897	Mar. & Sept.	.....	.....	.....	Spruce Hill.....	100	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Jeffersonville, Mad. & In. No. 227.....	100	2,500,000	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Wilkes-Barre.....	100	1,000,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '69	.....
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg.....	50	1,335,000	Feb. & Aug.	.....	.....	.....	Wyoming Valley.....	100	1,250,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70	.....
Lake Sho. & Mich. South, No. 255.....	100	35,000,000	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Gas-Brooklyn.....	25	2,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '70	.....
Lehigh and Susquehanna.....	50	8,739,500	May & Nov.	.....	.....	.....	Citizens (Brooklyn).....	50	1,200,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Lehigh Valley, No. 255.....	50	17,715,400	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	Harlem.....	50	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Little Miami, No. 247.....	50	3,572,400	Quarterly.	.....	.....	.....	Jersey City and Hoboken.....	20	886,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Little Schuylkill, No. 235.....	50	2,446,100	Jan. & July.	.....	.....	.....	Manhattan.....	40	4,000,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '70	.....
Long Island, No. 252.....	50	3,000,000											

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.
Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					INTEREST.					COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED					INTEREST.										
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.										
Amount outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.	Amount outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.	Amount outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.	Amount outstanding	Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Principal payable.						
Railroads:																									
<i>Mobile & Montgomery</i> (May 1, '69):																									
1st Mortgage	1,200,000	8	M. & N.	New York	1888															State works purchase	6,082,588	5	A. & O.	Harrisb'g	1860
<i>Montgomery & Eufaula</i> (Oct. '69):						<i>Pennsylvania & N. Y.</i> (Nov. '69):						<i>Peoria & Bureau Riv.</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						<i>Peoria & Jackson</i> (Jan. 1, '70):							
1st M. by State of Ala.	480,000	8	M. & S.	New York	1886	1st Mortgage, guaranteed					3,000,000	7				1st Mortgage, guaranteed					600,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1884
<i>Morris & Essex</i> (Jan. '70):						<i>Peoria & Jackson</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	5,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1914	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
2d Mortgage	3,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1891	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Convertible bonds	600,000	7	J. & J.	"	1902	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Construction bonds	2,000,000	7	F. & A.	"	1889	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>Nashv. & Chattanooga</i> (Oct. 1, '69):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mort., endorsed by Tenn.	1,546,000	6	J. & J.	New York	1890	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>Nashville & Decatur</i> (Oct. 1, '68):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mort. (State loans)	2,465,176	6	J. & J.	New York	90-92	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
2d Mortgage	200,000	6	A. & O.	"	1887	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Income (Tenn. & Ala.)	205,000	10	A. & O.	Nashville.	1870	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>Naugatuck</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage (convertible) 1886	146,700	7	J. & J.	Bridgept.	1876	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>Newark & New York</i> (Jan. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage, 1887	600,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1887	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>Newburg & New York</i> (April, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage guar. by Erie	250,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>New Haven & Derby</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	M. & N.	N. Haven.	1888	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>N. Haven & Northamp.</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mort. 1889	1,000,000	7	J. & J.	N. Haven.	1889	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Bonds convert. free State tax	400,000	6	A. & O.	"	1880	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>New Jersey</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Loan	300,000	6	F. & A.	New York	1875	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
2d Loan	450,000	6	F. & A.	"	1878	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
3d Loan	100,000	6	F. & A.	"	1881	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>N. J. Southern</i> (Del. & Bar. Bay):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage, tax free	2,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1889	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>New London North</i> (Jan. 1, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage	60,000	7	J. & D.	N. London	1871	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
1st Mort., extension	300,000	6	A. & O.	New York	1885	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Convertible Bonds	291,700	7	J. & J.	"	1872	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>N. York, J. & Gt. North</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage for \$3,000,000 (1870)	2,741,000	8	J. & J.	N. Y. & N. H.	1886	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
2d Mort. of 1860	1,163,000	8	A. & O.	New York	1890	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>New York Cent. & Atl.</i> (Oct. 1, '69):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
Premium Sinking Fund	5,946,688	7	M. & N.	New York	1883	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Sinking Fund (assumed debts)	1,514,000	7	F. & A.	"	1878	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Subscription (assumed stocks)	592,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Real Estate	162,000	6	M. & N.	"	1883	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Renewal bonds	2,900,000	6	J. & D.	"	1887	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>New York & Harlem</i> (Oct. 1, '69):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage of 1883	3,000,000	7	M. & N.	New York	1873	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Consolidated Mort. of 1863	1,767,000	6	F. & A.	"	1886	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>New York & N. Haven</i> (Apr. 1, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage	1,059,500	6	A. & O.	New York	1875	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>N. Y. & Oswego Midland</i> :						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mort. (gold)	30,000 p.m	7	J. & J.	"	1894	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>1st Mort. (gold)</i> (Sep. 1, '69):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage	194,000	6	F. & A.	New York	73-78	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Improvement	100,000	7	J. & J.	"	1876	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Extension	250,000	6	M. & N.	"	1881	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
New Bonds 1869	439,000	7	J. & J.	"	1879	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>Norfolk & Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '69):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage	157,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1877	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
2d Mortgage	308,000	8	J. & J.	"	1877	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Funding Mortgage	48,000	8	J. & J.	"	1872	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
2d Mortgage for \$200,000	290,000	8	J. & J.	"	1883	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>North Carolina</i> (April, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
Bonds (various) '67-'68	490,500	8	M. & N.	Shope N.C.	72-78	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Bonds of 1857	61,500	8	M. & S.	"	1867	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
<i>North Carolina</i> (April, '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):						<i>Philadelphia & Erie</i> (Feb. '70):							
1st Mortgage	700,000	7	M. & S.	Charleston	1849	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
2d Mortgage	113,000	7	M. & S.	"	1868	1st Mortgage					1,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1884	1st Mortgage					800,000	7	J. & J.	Philadel.	1881
Funded Interest (

ur Tables.

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables. Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.	Amount outstanding	INTEREST.			Principal payable.
		Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.					
Railroads:					
<i>Atlantic & Charleston</i> 1st Mortgage 1869	500 00	7	J. & J.	New York	1880
<i>Southern & Roanoke</i> (Jan. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	217,000	7	.....	New York	1880
75,000					
<i>St. Louis & Memphis</i> 1st Mortgage (gold) guar. by Ala. 1869	320,000	8	J. & J.	New York	1880
<i>St. Louis & Meriden</i> (Apr. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	79,830	.....	.....	New York	.....
52,000				Selma.	.....
<i>St. Louis & New Orleans</i> 1st Mortgage	338,500	7	J. & J.	New York	1872
241,000			J. & J.	New York	1864
<i>St. Louis & Paducah</i> (Nov. '69): 1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	A. & O.	.....	1887
700,000			F. & A.	Philadel.	1872
<i>St. Louis & Pacific</i> (Jan. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	264,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
854,000			J. & J.	New York	1898
1,628,320			J. & J.	.....	1898
<i>St. Louis & St. Paul</i> (Jan. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	300,000	6	J. & D.	Augusta.	1874
250,000			J. & D.	.....	1876
<i>St. Louis & Vicksburg</i> (Jan. 1, '70): 1st Mortgage	2,012,344	5	J. & J.	London.	71-75
282,340			J. & J.	.....	71-75
247,475			A. & O.	Charleston	72-74
377,010			J. & J.	.....	72-74
353,500			J. & J.	.....	72-74
41,000			J. & J.	.....	72-74
80,000			M. & S.	.....	1892
445,000			F. & A.	New York	1899
1,500,000			.....	New York	.....
<i>St. Louis & Vicksburg</i> (Jan. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	150,000	6	A. & O.	Boston.	1880
750,000			M. & S.	Brooklyn.	1887
<i>St. Louis & Vicksburg</i> (Oct. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	238,000	8	J. & J.	New York	74-76
374,400			J. & J.	Petersburg	74-76
47,500			F. & A.	.....	74-76
800,000			J. & J.	New York	1887
31,700			J. & J.	Petersburg	70-75
82,400			J. & J.	.....	70-75
<i>St. Louis & Vicksburg</i> (Jan. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	20,000 p m	8	J. & J.	New York	1888
.....			J. & J.	Boston.	1898
399,000			Var.	Macon.	77-80
300,000			.....	.....	.....
<i>St. Louis & Vicksburg</i> (Oct. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	200,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886
850,000			.....	New York	1874
528,000			J. & J.	Philadel.	70-75
500,000			J. & J.	Boston.	1875
250,000			F. & A.	.....	1880
200,000			.....	New York	.....
<i>St. Louis & Vicksburg</i> (Oct. 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	1,707,050	7	A. & O.	New York	1879
348,000			A. & O.	New York	1879
1,800,000			F. & A.	New York	1896
1,600,000			J. & D.	.....	1896
1,300,000			A. & O.	.....	1886
406			J. & J.	.....	1880
900,000			F. & A.	New York	1890
2,500,000			F. & A.	.....	1890
707,000			A. & O.	.....	1871
1,771,000			M. & N.	.....	1888
500,000			M. & N.	.....	1882
300,000			M. & N.	.....	1878
1,000,000			M. & N.	.....	1883
1,200,000			M. & N.	.....	1883
2,300,000			M. & N.	.....	1883
600,000			M. & N.	.....	1883
2,700,000			Q. - J.	.....	1907
300,000			J. & J.	New York	1887
300,000			A. & O.	.....	1883
690,000			M. & N.	.....	1873
421,000			M. & S.	.....	1882
500,000			J. & J.	New York	1873
360,000			J. & J.	.....	1878
27,237,000			J. & J.	N.Y. & Bos.	95-99
26,913,000			J. & J.	.....	95-99
7,564,000			A. & O.	Boston.	87-89
5,163,000			M. & S.	N.Y. & Bos.	72-74
1,600,000			J. & J.	New York	1895
1,600,000			J. & J.	.....	1895
2,240,000			F. & A.	New York	1896
4,063,000			J. & D.	.....	1896
6,302,000			J. & J.	.....	96-97
600,000			M. & N.	.....	1896
378,000			M. & S.	.....	71-76
4,275,000			J. & J.	.....	1916
4,221,000			J. & J.	New York	1899
150,000			J. & J.	Utica.	1870
3,000,000			J. & D.	Boston.	1886
1,500,000			J. & D.	Boston.	1891
1,000,000			M. & N.	.....	76-77
500,000			M. & N.	.....	1889
515,700			J. & J.	Boston.	1883
174,500			J. & J.	.....	1879
894,000			A. & O.	New York	1880
114,000			A. & O.	.....	1880
298,200			A. & O.	.....	1889
494,000			J. & J.	New York	1872
990,000			J. & J.	.....	1884
778,000			J. & J.	.....	1900
119,000			J. & J.	.....	1885
78,000			J. & J.	.....	1900
112,444			J. & J.	.....	71-80
Canal:					
<i>Chesapeake & Delaware</i> (June 1, '69): 1st Mortgage	2,089,400	6	J. & J.	Philadel.	1886
2,000,000			Q. - J.	Baltimore.	1870
4,375,000			J. & J.	London.	1890
1,699,500			J. & J.	Baltimore.	1885
800,000			J. & J.	Philadel.	1878
1,500,000			M. & N.	New York	1877
3,500,000			J. & J.	.....	1884
749,654			J. & J.	Philadel.	1885
161,960			J. & J.	.....	1873
54,800			J. & J.	Philadel.	1873
5,656,099			Q. - F.	.....	1897
2,000,000			Q. - F.	.....	1897
5,000,000			J. & D.	.....	1897
1,496,879			J. & D.	.....	1877
782,250			A. & O.	Jersey City	1876
239,425			A. & O.	.....	1885
1,361,000			J. & J.	Philade.	1887
1,751,213			M. & S.	Philadel.	1872
4,016,670			M. & N.	.....	1889
308,500			M. & N.	.....	1870
1,000,000			J. & J.	London.	1885
1,200,000			J. & J.	Baltimore.	1878
925,000			J. & J.	.....	1894
5,000,000			M. & N.	Philadel.	1888
298,000			J. & J.	Philadel.	1878
298,500			M. & N.	.....	1888
600,000			J. & J.	Philadel.	1878
Miscellaneous:					
<i>Amer. Dock & Imp. Co.</i> (Jan. 1, '69): Bonds (guar. by C. R. R. of M. J.)	2,000,000	7	J. & J.	New York	1886
7,000			J. & J.	New York	1879
692,500			F. & A.	.....	1881
500,000			J. & D.	New York	1873
1,000,000			J. & J.	.....	1879
800,000			M. & N.	.....	1889
684,100			J. & N.	New	1871

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

Prices are given on the quotation page at the end of Bankers' Gazette.

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1870, and for the corresponding period in 1869:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1870.	Same time 1869.
China, glass and				Metals, &c—			
Earthenware—	59	6,413	6,905	Cutlery.....	108	2,429	2,410
China.....	1,324	29,218	35,543	Hardware.....	98	4,168	2,772
Earthenware.....	4,922	244,088	384,782	Iron, kit bars.....	36,630	398,730	527,943
Glass.....	24	8,969	9,128	Lead, pigs.....	14,463	328,793	327,741
Glass plate.....	157	5,710	5,640	Spelter.....	55,749	4,386,637	8,328,508
Buttons.....	80	3,101	3,438	Steel.....	1,339	76,464	95,363
Coal, tons.....	2,224	21,129	27,529	Tin, boxes.....	31,417	517,532	781,804
Cocoa, bags.....	1,976	19,295	14,233	Tin slabs, lbs.....	51,027	2,789,106	2,873,444
Coffee, bags.....	16,904	530,566	678,098	Rags.....	1,793	51,981	64,224
Cotton bales.....		5,097	1,707	Sugar, hds, lbs.....	9,558	381,129	294,218
Drugs, &c—				Skins, boxes & bags.....	6,295	446,383	549,468
Brick, Portugal.....	610	7,111	12,273	Tobacco.....	4,105	682,814	646,336
Brick, English.....	912	11,364	19,445	Tea.....	196	28,208	22,318
Brimstone, tons.....	820	11,346	10,223	Wine, &c.....	25	891	1,605
Cochineal.....	400	3,640	5,735	Champagne, bks.....	2,066	82,573	69,080
Cinnamon.....	204	2,148	1,191	Wines.....	1,841	154,380	125,567
Gambier.....		12,863	19,284	Wool, bales.....	65	18,396	34,727
Gums, crude.....		262	500	Articles reported by value—			
Gum, Arabic.....		2,811	1,759	Cigars.....	\$28,331	\$777,010	\$492,519
Indigo.....	10	3,610	1,759	Corks.....	5,188	69,623	58,000
Madder.....		1,243	7,920	Fancy goods.....	72,117	1,190,416	1,056,694
Oil, essence.....	17	245	132	Fish.....	387	242,066	446,250
Oil, Olive.....	1,850	3,015	416	Fruits, &c—			
Opium.....	650	51,972	55,943	Lemons.....	12,388	375,477	327,374
Soda, ash.....		26,392	22,402	Oranges.....	409	788,246	677,386
Soda, sal.....	24	1,160	1,811	Nuts.....	9,368	337,172	528,005
Flax.....	72	2,350	3,774	Raisins.....	635	467,462	663,221
Furs.....	14	3,606	3,134	Rides undressed.....	162,426	5,639,410	6,976,944
Gunny cloth.....	530	3,903	5,704	Rice.....	7,559	304,330	245,524
Hair.....	200	58,037	58,493	Spices, &c—			
Hides, &c—				Cassia.....		166,311	175,698
Bristles.....	21	928	892	Ginger.....		28,108	27,468
Hides, dressed.....	435	20,896	11,577	Pepper.....		183,551	168,948
India rubber.....	429	19,516	24,782	Saltpetre.....		226,809	138,284
Jory.....	9	2,219	1,844	Woods.....	10,811	71,724	125,083
Jewelry, &c—				Cork.....		41,523	59,273
Jewelry.....	88	2,035	1,945	Fuel.....	9,666	192,856	286,343
Linseed.....	23	724	831	Logwood.....		35,961	70,382
Molasses.....	4,730	118,441	132,135	Mahogany.....			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P.M., July 29, 1870.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening July 29. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 6,612 bales (against 7,477 bales last week, 9,474 bales the previous week, and 8,565 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate since September 1, 1869, up to this date, 3,849,096 bales, against 3,111,110 bales for the same period in 1868-9, being an increase this season over last season of 737,986 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.		RECEIPTS.			
Rec'd this week at—		Rec'd this week at—			
1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.		
New Orleans, bales.	1,468	393	Florida.....bales.....	17	28
Mobile.....	202	113	North Carolina.....	62	28
Charleston.....	113	113	Virginia.....	470	278
Savannah (est).....	1,500	310	Total receipts.....	6,612	1,690
Texas (est).....	250	52	Increase this year.....	4,922	
Tennessee, &c.....	1,938	329			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 9,613 bales, of which 6,950 were to Great Britain and 2,663 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 115,165 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending July 29.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1869.	Stock.	
	G. Brit	Cont'n't			1870.	1869.
New Orleans.....	4,579	2,663	7,042	....	46,511	5,758
Mobile.....	....	....	....	....	15,566	2,097
Charleston.....	....	....	....	....	2,338	1,364
Savannah (est).....	....	....	....	....	5,500	251
Texas (est).....	....	....	....	....	8,400	117
New York.....	2,571	....	2,571	907	25,500	21,608
Other ports.....	....	....	....	14	11,000	8,067
Total.....	6,950	2,663	9,613	921	115,165	39,222
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,479,394	290,118	2,169,512	1,436,380	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 8,693 bales, while the stocks to-night are 75,943 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1, to July 23, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary, by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO				SHIP- M'TS TO NORTH. PORTS.	STOCK.
	1869.	1868.	Great Britain.	France	Other foreign	Total.		
New Orleans.....	1,136,151	793,885	533,797	256,566	196,458	986,815	159,429	53,835
Mobile.....	302,295	226,181	161,115	15,910	18,909	196,964	43,476	15,642
Charleston.....	239,826	199,713	83,899	1,825	7,535	93,259	144,349	6,945
Savannah.....	481,794	335,694	204,570	48,796	17,084	269,450	212,164	4,543
Texas.....	235,225	144,511	122,598	9,121	14,488	146,302	141,532	25,000
New York.....	130,872	108,876	317,980	17,737	63,301	399,018		
Florida.....	21,433	15,797				7,540		
North Carolina.....	57,139	35,761	50			50	56,799	300
Virginia.....	199,264	157,591	9,640			9,640	188,568	1,066
Other ports.....	68,727	81,826	8,562			24,712	33,274	12,000
Total this year.....	2,967,734		1,442,211	344,949	342,592	2,129,752	963,887	127,320
Total last year.....		2,114,815	976,683	219,827	229,552	1,426,014	842,540	48,048

The market for cotton the past week has been exceedingly irregular and unsettled, closing almost nominal at a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c., Middling Uplands being quoted at 20c., against 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. last Friday.

The market has been largely controlled by speculative influences, and until towards the close has scarcely felt the steady decline in Liverpool, which closed to-day at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. against 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. last Friday. We referred in our last to the appearance of a "corner" against speculators who had been "selling short" for July delivery. This continued with much vigor, and on Tuesday Middling Uplands had advanced to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. On Wednesday it became apparent that much progress had been made in filling these contracts, and the advance was lost, and yesterday, the stimulus being lacking, the decline in Liverpool caused a falling off of $\frac{1}{2}$ c., at which the market to-day was exceedingly flat and nominal. The extreme low grades of cotton have been disproportionately low all the week, because they are not available to deliver on contracts, and the spinning demand has also been for the better grades.

The business for future delivery was active for the first half of the week, but latterly has been dull. That for July covers a wide range of prices, and the advance of Low Middling to 20c. on Tuesday shows the working of the "corner." The sale to-day of Low Middling for July at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with only one day to deliver, while the same grade on the spot brought 19c. suggests the explanation that in sales for future delivery the seller is entitled to fill his contract with any grade from good ordinary to good middling, on the basis of low middling, so that parties having irregular lots of cotton take this method of disposing of them. The closing prices of low middling uplands each day of the past week for future delivery are shown in the annexed statement:

July.....	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
August.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
September.....	17	17	17	17	17
October.....			17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....				16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total sales for future delivery reach 15,100 bales (all low Middling) of which 7,900 bales were for July, 950 at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1,050 at 19, 750 at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 200 at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3,800 at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 300 at 20, 100 at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 200 at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 100 at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, 200 at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 300 at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4,450 bales for August, 900 at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 650 at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 50 at 18, 30 at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 350 at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 100 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 100 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 300 at 17, 200 at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 700 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 300 at 17; 900 bales for September, 500 at 17, 300 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 100 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1,200 bales for October, 300 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 100 at 17, 200 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 600 at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 800 bales for November at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 300 bales for November free on board at New Orleans at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	15 @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Good Ordinary.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	18 @...
Low Middling.....	19 @...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Middling.....	20 @...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Good Middling.....	22 @...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	530	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Monday.....	2,042	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Tuesday.....	560	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Wednesday.....	571	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...
Thursday.....	1,251	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 @...	20 @...
Friday.....	935	15 @...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @...	19 @...	20 @...

STOCKS OF COTTON AT INTERIOR TOWNS.—Below we give the figures received to-night, showing the stocks of cotton at the interior ports at the close of business to-day, and add those for last week and the corresponding periods of last year for comparison:

	1870.		1869.	
	July 29.	July 22.	July 29.	July 22.
Augusta, Ga.....	3,430	4,164	495	495
Columbus, Ga.....	3,000	2,000	300	300
Macon, Ga.....	2,825	4,315	84	184
Montgomery, Ala.....	2,790	3,198	175	200
Selma, Ala.....	1,700	1,700	150	175
Memphis, Tenn.....	6,465	7,830	364	418
Nashville, Tenn.....	3,526	3,884	95	103
Total.....	24,736	27,091	1,663	1,875

The foregoing shows the interior stocks have decreased during the week 4,206 bales, and that they are now 28,347 bales in excess of the same period of last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool.....bales.	589,000	315,000
Stock in London.....	29,735	63,864
Stock in Glasgow.....	400	550
Stock in Havre.....	143,200	48,500
Stock in Marseilles.....	10,300	5,200
Stock in Bremen.....	21,800	7,950
Stock rest of Continent.....	35,000	15,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	59,000	28,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	17,810	21,162
Total Indian Cotton afloat for Europe.....	403,000	718,000
Stock in United States ports.....	115,165	41,266
Stock in inland towns.....	24,736	1,663
Total.....	1,440,146	1,866,155

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 182,941 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—Bags have been without movement the past week and prices are nominally 13½c. @ 13½c. gold in bond. The market for cloth is quiet, but considering the position of the article, and as holders are few in numbers prices are firmly held. Small orders from the South are coming in and are being filled at 31c. for India in bales, and 31½c. for Borneo and domestic. Sales 100 bales in lots. Holders anticipate an active demand during August, and claim that buyers cannot hold off much longer. The shipments South from this port the past month are about 600 bales, part recent purchases and part held for some time on Southern account. The following table will show the deficiency of the stock as compared with last year:

Stock of cloth in New York, August 1, 1869, bales	21,900
Stock of cloth in Boston, August 1, 1869, bales	12,500
Total stock, August 1, 1869, bales	34,400
On way from Calcutta, August 1, 1869, bales	5,212
Stock of cloth in New York July 29, '70, bales	3,340
Stock of cloth in Boston July 29, '70, bales	4,387
Total stock July 29, 1870, bales	8,727
On way from Calcutta, by last Circular, bales	6,519
Showing a falling off in 1870, from same date 1869, of 10,116	

There has been nothing doing in Jute, Jute Butts or Hemp, and in the absence of sales prices are nominally as quoted last week.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 4,383 bales, against 6,839 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1869

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.		
Liverpool.....	6,561	6,464	6,599	4,383	316,482	232,468
Other British Ports.....	189	46	1,498	1,498	3,070	3,070
Total to Gt. Britain.....	6,750	6,510	8,097	5,881	319,552	235,538
Havre.....	99	14	1,773	1,773	19,975	19,975
Other French ports.....	99	14	1,773	1,773	19,975	19,975
Total French.....	99	14	1,773	1,773	19,975	19,975
Bremen and Hanover.....	50	101	36,773	36,773	33,393	33,393
Hamburg.....	50	101	19,141	19,141	20,140	20,140
Other ports.....	50	101	5,578	5,578	1,375	1,375
Total to N. Europe.....	50	101	61,492	61,492	54,908	54,908
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.....	50	101	1,809	1,809	2,498	2,498
All others.....	50	101	1,809	1,809	2,511	2,511
Total Spain, etc.....	50	101	1,809	1,809	5,039	5,039
Grand Total.....	6,899	7,155	6,889	4,383	399,018	315,455

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,404	95,280	3,044	49,975	4,427	84	.....	84
Texas.....	50	49,643	296	10,910	722	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	1,679	156,280	245	32,599	511	18,477	.....	18,725
Mobile.....	17,082	6,996	12,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	1,527	114,562	5,045	107	7,477	55	14,815	.....
South Carolina.....	208	45,295	128	1,349	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	418	95,631	253	39,372	92	32	8,428	.....
North in Ports.....	891	7,518	521	63,577	5	268	2,745	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	1,387	131,772	944	20,814	89	18,841	818	24,572
Foreign.....	.....	659	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year.....	6,974	721,158	4,611	236,549	707	51,371	618	92,159
Total last year.....	4,750	649,386	4,127	237,945	282	57,154	137	80,687

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 12,356 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifest only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

NEW YORK		BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE	
Ship	Destination	Ship	Destination	Ship	Destination	Ship	Destination
New York	To Liverpool, per steamers Colorado, 2,900.....	Java, 740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen, 200	.....	City of Washington, 257.....	per ship Harvest	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	To Havre, per brig Acilia Thowen, 1,067.....	per schr.	4,383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abbott Dev. rax, 1,009	.....	.....	2,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
MOBILE	To Sial, per schooner Salvador, 33.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	To Barcelona, per bark Borinquen, 500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	To Liverpool, per bark Fleetwing, 1,450 Up.....	per ship	3,541	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amelia, 2,091	.....	.....	1,791	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	To Liverpool, per bark Cremona, 1,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	To Falmouth, per bark Prentiss, 1 bale, 1 box.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
To British Provinces, per "40 bales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Barcelona.	Sisal.	Paya.	Brit. Prov.	Total.
New Orleans.....	4,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,883
New Orleans.....	2,076	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	2,099
Mobile.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Savannah.....	3,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,541
Texas.....	1,791	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,791
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	42
Total.....	9,715	2,076	500	23	2	40	12,356

GOLD EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 119½ and 122 and the close to-night was 120½. Foreign Exchange is without important change. The following were the last quotations: London bankers, long, 109½ @ 109½; short 110½, and commercial, 10 ½ @ 109½. Freights closed at ½ by steam and 7-32d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, July 29th—5 P. M.—The market has ruled dull and closed flat with sales reaching 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export, and 2,000 for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 559,000 bales, of which 301,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton afloat bound to this port, is 470,000 bales, of which 54,000 bales are American.

	July 5.	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.
Total sales.....	65,000	55,000	43,000	57,000
Sales for export.....	7,000	7,000	1,000	5,000
Sales on speculation.....	6,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Total stock.....	574,000	593,000	607,000	589,000
Stock of American.....	315,000	320,000	318,000	314,000
Total afloat.....	404,000	404,000	454,000	470,000
American afloat.....	35,000	70,000	67,000	59,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Midd. Upds.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
" Orleans.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
" U. S. to arrive.....	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is flat and nominal.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 9 states:

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The following are the prices of American cotton:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd	Same date 1869.
Sea Island.....	15	18	21
Stained.....	9	10	11
Upland.....	8½	9½	10½
Mobile.....	8½	9½	10½
N. O. & Texas.....	8½	9½	10½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1867:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Midd. Sea Isl'd 18d	24d.	25d.	18d.	18d.
Upland 10½	11½	12½	9½	9½
Mobile 10½	11½	12½	9½	9½
Orleans 10½	11½	12½	9½	9½

Annexed is a statement showing the estimated stock of cotton in Europe, and also the quantities of American and Indian produce afloat, compared with last year:

	1869.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool.....	381,610	508,910
London.....	68,994	29,794
Glasgow.....	550	400
Havre.....	48,500	148,900
Mar. Isles.....	5,200	10,300
Bremen.....	7,900	21,800
Rest of Continent.....	15,000	85,000
American cotton afloat.....	37,000	20,000
Indian cotton afloat.....	739,540	435,400

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other outports to this date.		Actual export from U. K. to this date.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
American.....	127,360	124,689	216,200	55,946
Brazilian.....	7,740	25,650	45,490	23,976
Egyptian, &c.....	4,890	14,380	37,360	3,770
West Indian.....	810	610	8,600	4,154
East Indian.....	71,790	134,070	89,010	104,793
Total.....	312,510	219,940	355,580	199,639

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Sales, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.		Imports.		Stocks.	
	Trade.	Specula.	Trade.	Specula.	This date.	Same date.
American.....	23,450	3,210	2,680	34,350	902,030	761,000
Brazilian.....	4,390	500	5,990	152,220	297,360	5,980
Egyptian.....	2,520	110	2,630	101,670	138,910	3,250
West Indian.....	640	40	680	24,630	45,701	2,330
East Indian.....	11,130	2,980	1,600	15,710	534,810	775,000
Total.....	47,390	6,810	4,290	55,460	1,745,390	2,017,870
Total.....	47,390	6,810	4,290	55,460	49,600	43,890

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool, 54 per cent is American, against 55 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is nearly 25 per cent, against 14 per cent.

LONDON, July 16.—The Cotton trade is depressed, and prices are 4d to 4d per lb. lower. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 14.....	Bales. 70,721	145,668	79,262
Deliveries.....	142,934	237,323	171,772
Stocks, July 14.....	31,824	53,864	29,734

TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., July 29, 1870.

There is a decrease in the exports of crude tobacco this week, the total from all the ports reaching 1,947 hhds., 169 cases, and 997 bales, against 4,230 hhds., 319 cases, 283 bales, and 479 hhds. stems for the previous seven days. Of these exports for this week 1,506 hhds., 165 cases, 994 bales, were from New York; 2 hhds., 3 bales from Boston, and 439 hhds., 4 cases from New Orleans. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Liverpool, 973; to London, 421; to Glasgow, 101; to Marseilles, 439, and the balance to different parts. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 170,308 lbs., of which 86,884 lbs. were to Liverpool. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Ceroons.	Hhds.	Man'd lbs.
New York.....	1,506	165	994	.....	.....	170,308
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	40
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	439	4	.....	.....	.....	124
San Francisco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,947	169	997	.....	164	170,308
Total last week.....	4,230	319	283	.....	479	49,815
Total previous week.....	4,075	318	373	494	14	260,394

The receipts of tobacco at New York this week, and since Nov. 1, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1869.

From	This week	Previously	Total since Nov. 1
Virginia.....	47	1,645	1,692
Baltimore.....	53	797	850
New Orleans.....	25	737	762
Ohio, &c.....	2,914	42,723	45,637
Other.....	.....	448	448
Total.....	3,039	43,922	46,961

The market for Tobacco, the past week, has been but moderately active, and prices have favored buyers.

Kentucky Leaf has sold to the extent of about 600 hhds., of which about 250 hhds. are for export; the balance for home consumption. General trade has been dull, but one or two large buyers have been in market the past two days, and they have been able to get a concession of 4¢ per lb., according to grades and circumstances, and we quote the range of prices at 6½¢ to 13½¢.

Seed Leaf has met with a fair inquiry, but prices continue weak and unsettled. Sales embrace 75 cases new Connecticut on private terms; 70 cases Pennsylvania fillers, 11c.; 200 cases fillers and seconds, crop of 1869, 21¢ to 23¢; 52 cases Wisconsin wrappers, 20c.; 120 cases State wrappers, 17¢ to 35c.

Spanish Tobacco is dull and heavy. Sales 250 bales Havana at 88¢ to 105c., in jobbing lots.

Manufactured Tobacco is dull and unsettled. Much complaint is made of the action of Virginia cutters, who, it is said, sell directly to small dealers in competition with the parties here who receive consignments from them—underselling, in fact, their own goods.

The following are the exports of tobacco from New York for the past week:

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Manuf'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	973	59	.....	.....	.....	86,884
London.....	421	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,702
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	5	46	72	.....	.....	12,400
French West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Granada.....	.....	.....	804	.....	.....	9,875
Chili.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,745
Total.....	1,506	165	994	.....	.....	170,308

The direction of the foreign exports for the week, from the other ports, has been as follows:

From New Orleans—To Marseilles, 439 hhds. ...To Laguna, 100 boxes and 24 cads.
From Boston—To Surinam, 2 hh's ...To Pays ...3 bales...To British Provinces, 40 boxes.

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, July 29, 1870, P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs the past week has shown a downward tendency, accompanied, however, with frequent efforts of holders to check the decline with speculative expedients, and closing firm.

The receipts of flour have materially increased, and a considerable portion of the offerings have been found to be sour and otherwise unsound. Liverpool shows a decline of a shilling a bbl., and there have been no circumstances to stimulate a continuance of speculation. Under these combined adverse influences, prices have fallen off 25¢ to 50c. per bbl., and the greater decline has been in shipping extras. The sales yesterday embraced 3,000 bbls. extra State at \$6, against \$6 50 last Friday. The sour and musty flours (mostly shipping extras) which have come upon the market have been taken quickly at \$5 50 to 6 25, closing with scarcely anything bringing over \$5 75. They are mostly taken for shipment, so far as we can learn. Rye flour has experienced an advance of a dollar a bbl. At to-day's market there was more demand for extra State, for export, with a partial renewal of speculation, and at the close no good lines could be purchased under \$6 25.

Wheat has been unsettled, and prices show an irregular decline. Receipts have somewhat increased, and the export demand has been restricted by the constant reduction of limits to foreign orders, and the scarcity and high rate of ocean freight. Speculators have purchased moderately on each decline, and thus prevented any very decided break in prices, such as has taken place in flour, and the decline is only about 3¢ to 5c. per bush. Considerable new wheat begins to arrive by rail, and goes far towards meeting the wants of millers, and to that extent embarrasses the sale of full boat loads. To-day, private advices from Liverpool indicated a renewal of speculation in that market for a rise, and wheat of all grades was more salable than yesterday. Soft Spring, suitable to go forward by steam, brought 2c. more money; nine boat loads, or about 68,000 bushels prime No. 2 Spring sold at \$1 33 to 1 35, and old Amber Winter brought \$1 53, but the strength of the market was mainly speculative.

Corn declined until, on Wednesday, several boat loads of prime Western mixed sold at 99¢ to \$1 00, but there was renewal of speculation, and yesterday there was a recovery of two cents, but to-day the advance was lost, and the close was at about the lowest prices of the week. Oats have declined, and close with the sale to-day of about 50,000 bushels prime Western at 59c. Rye is scarce and advancing, but we hear of no late transactions except in Canadian at \$1 05 to 1 08 in bond. In Barley we hear of a sale of 10,000 bushels State at 80c. Barley Malt is in demand at full prices. For Canada Peas the last price paid was \$1 12 in bond for export.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	Red Winter.....	Amberdo.....	White.....	White California.....	Corn, Western Mix'd.....	Yellow, new.....	White, new.....	Rye.....	Oats.....	Barley.....	Malt.....	Peas, Canada.....
Superfine.....	60¢	1 10¢	1 45¢	1 40¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
Extra State.....	6 20¢	6 40¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
Extra Western, com.....	6 15¢	6 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
mon to good.....	6 15¢	6 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
Double Extra Western.....	6 50¢	6 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
and St. Louis.....	6 50¢	6 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
Southern supers.....	6 50¢	6 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
Southern, extra and family.....	6 40¢	9 00¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
California.....	6 40¢	9 00¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
Rye Flour, super & extra.....	7 00¢	8 00¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢
Corn Meal.....	5 40¢	6 25¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 50¢	1 00¢	1 01¢	1 05¢	1 10¢	57¢	80¢	1 10¢	1 12¢

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	Same	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.	Same
For the week.	Jan. 1, 1869.	For the week.	Jan. 1, 1869.
Flour, bbls. 65,210	816,606	1,463,776	29,170
C. meal, bbls. 450	33,670	54,219	1,263
Wheat, bush. 623,875	9,759,743	8,975,539	457,731
Corn, bush. 364,301	3,684,149	5,440,580	1,401
Rye, bush. 140	277,397	202,838	.....
Barley, bush. 1,387	619,838	76,030	.....
Oats, bush. 497,640	3,094,909	2,608,015	.....
			12,399
			315
			43,000

The following tables, prepared for the CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the grain in sight and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 23, 1870.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
At	(196 lbs.)	(60 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)	(32 lbs.)	(48 lbs.)	(56 lbs.)
Chicago.....	21,060	285,014	640,063	164,646	11,445	13,499
Milwaukee.....	15,861	369,085	2,913	22,001	.....	4,013
Toledo.....	22,376	115,794	66,145	27,390	.....	2,490
Detroit.....	6,395	6,245	1,776	6,507	2,279	.....
Cleveland.....	5,650*	60,300	22,570	30,100	600	.....
Totals.....	71,183	886,438	673,767	240,554	14,334	20,002
Previous week.....	56,871	770,604	721,060	276,494	24,391	20,100
Correspond'g week, 69.....	39,041	565,475	278,961	103,357	16	4,454
" 68.....	23,585	95,421	623,322	58,948	2,902	9,697
" 67.....	30,630	369,019	974,965	76,375	1,096	17,123

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports, for four years, from Jan. 1 to July 23:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour, bbls.....	2,697,307	2,797,929	1,708,418	1,583,140
Wheat, bush.....	18,595,435	17,953,944	8,230,090	5,061,262
Corn, bush.....	13,536,080	16,333,645	19,436,349	17,389,686
Oats, bush.....	4,966,020	5,930,417	5,279,531	3,741,958
Barley, bush.....	797,131	399,936	410,919	534,836
Rye, bush.....	445,418	551,516	212,517	521,389
Total grain, bush.....	38,390,084	41,151,861	33,579,446	27,340,001

And from August 1st, to and including July 23, for four years:

	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1866-67.
Flour.....bbls.	4,397,545	5,332,193	4,010,514	3,630,859
Wheat.....bushels.	45,979,802	41,233,891	32,194,732	22,576,360
Corn.....bush.	26,994,197	27,692,670	37,901,870	33,731,110
Oats.....bush.	12,357,808	19,971,839	15,763,998	8,080,943
Barley.....bush.	2,697,345	2,649,405	2,829,512	2,431,925
Rye.....bush.	1,274,971	2,092,132	1,505,706	1,890,679
Total grain, bushels....	89,304,163	93,659,937	84,974,378	68,650,822

SHIPMENTS FROM SAME PORTS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 23.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending July 23....	84,105	1,190,823	910,715	238,210	8,903	29,689
Previous week.....	54,552	701,696	737,890	558,444	11,060	6,707
Week, ending July 24....	68,717	663,400	540,015	170,735	500	3,383

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to July 23, inclusive, for four years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Flour.....bbls.	2,041,662	2,676,575	....	....
Wheat.....bush.	10,271,427	15,473,533	....	....
Corn.....bush.	10,431,120	12,347,889	....	....
Oats.....bush.	3,485,692	4,591,269	....	....
Barley.....bush.	409,270	192,312	....	....
Rye.....bush.	810,353	561,714	....	....
Total.....	31,073,962	33,166,057	....	....

GRAIN "IN SIGHT," JULY 23, 1870.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York.....	1,326,330	401,616	528,471	113,018
In store at Buffalo.....	550,040	210,020	73,300	....
In store at Chicago.....	1,652,555	1,836,681	420,610	51,444
In store at Milwaukee.....	1,220,000	57,106	78,628	....
In store at Toledo.....	355,034	332,228	41,759	1,325
In store at Detroit.....	74,472	1,377	36,949	1,430
In store at Oswego.....	50,000	25,000	15,000	20,000
In store at St. Louis.....	63,104	284,080	40,129	1,136
Afloat on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego.....	454,819	649,284	136,500	....
Afloat on New York Canals for tide water.....	919,258	423,949	376,077	4,986
Rail shipments for week.....	63,235	139,809	110,361	8,903

	Total in store and in transit July 23.	July 16.	July 9.	July 2.	June 25.	June 11.	June 4.	May 27.
Wheat.....bush.	6,752,887	4,361,100	1,905,634	202,388	207,896	198,461	184,383	193,344
Corn.....bush.	7,870,771	4,648,005	2,291,949	198,461	198,461	184,383	193,344	193,344
Oats.....bush.	8,142,050	4,464,377	2,373,953	184,383	184,383	193,344	193,344	193,344
Barley.....bush.	8,297,272	4,519,066	2,331,965	184,383	184,383	193,344	193,344	193,344
Rye.....bush.	7,918,340	4,003,381	2,217,613	193,344	193,344	193,344	193,344	193,344
Total.....bush.	7,523,450	3,912,170	2,392,173	206,148	206,148	193,344	193,344	193,344
Wheat.....bush.	6,975,655	2,511,866	2,006,067	223,352	223,352	193,344	193,344	193,344
Total.....bush.	6,919,306	2,450,134	1,799,343	243,349	243,349	193,344	193,344	193,344

*Estimated.

HEATED GRAIN AT CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tribune of the 25th inst. says: "The condition of the wheat now in store in this city is a matter of great importance to the grain-dealing community of the Northwest. The proprietors of no less than five of our principal elevators report an aggregate of about forty-four bins of heated No. 2 spring wheat, which is probably more than one half of the bins in use for the storage of that grade. The cause assigned for this fact is the speculative activity of the last spring and summer, which kept up the price of No. 2 spring to a point where the process of shipping the grain to the seaboard entailed an inevitable loss of something like 10 cents per bushel. Of course the shippers were far from taking hold freely under these circumstances, and wheat accumulated to the extent of nearly two and a-half millions of bushels—the warehousemen had so much on hand that they professed themselves unable to keep it in good condition."

The same paper of 27th says:

"It may interest some holders of paper representing wheat which is reported to be hot in Chicago elevators, to know that the total receipts of wheat in this city since the 15th day of June exceeds the amount now in store by a few thousand bushels. Inasmuch as the boast of the warehousemen is that they keep all grain as fresh as possible by serving out the oldest wheat to shippers, and as they now represent that the wheat out of condition has all been in store six weeks or longer, and as they further claim that nearly all the No. 2 spring wheat in this city is hot, it is perhaps pertinent to vary an old question slightly, and inquire, What have they done with it. While putting questions, it may not be impertinent if we ask another? How is it that the only grain that ever gets hot belongs to the speculative grade, when the inferior grades do not get out of condition, though, by the rules of inspection, they are not warranted to keep? The No. 2 wheat and No. 2 corn, which are defined to be 'sound,' &c., when taken into store, are precisely the grades that are annually pronounced to be out of condition. It may be that the practice of buying long, demoralizes these grades, but to outsiders it seems as if the practice of selling short, on the part of the elevator men has more to do with it. There certainly could be no better way devised for getting out of a dilemma than to call the grain hot, and buy it in at a heavy discount."

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29, 1870.

The general market has been entirely void of any unusual excitement during the past week, and the volume of business rather

small, some of the leading goods showing a decided dull tone. The rather tame state of affairs in the gold market has had a quieting effect, but aside from this, jobbers were evidently somewhat disappointed in the calls made upon them for distribution, and the few who did not already hold sufficient supplies to meet orders, have merely bought to the extent of early necessities. On currency values there has been some strengthening up to conform to the increased premium on coin, but the advance was very slow, while gold prices have in some instances shown a decided weakness, particularly on ordinary qualities of goods. The supplies are, as a rule, liberal and easily available.

Imports this week have included 13,632 bags of Rio coffee, and about 3,182 bags of other sorts; and good receipts of sugar and molasses.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, are as follows:

	Stocks in New York at date.	Imports at leading ports since January 1.
Tea.....lbs.	1870. 1869.	1870. 1869.
Tea (direct import).....pkgs.	89,423	146,629
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	37,776	783,332
Coffee, other.....bags.	123,212	249,343
Sugar.....boxes.	88,533	283,746
Sugar.....hds.	130,776	440,000
Sugar.....bags.	875,233	442,584
Molasses.....hds.	23,742	20,255

TEA.

This market has again shown a want of life and does not appear to be altogether satisfactory to the trade in general. There are evidences that stock is wanted, and the majority of holders are willing to meet any fair outlet, but as currency values do not respond fully to the increased premium on gold, business is much restricted. Low grade Oolongs and choice Greens have sold in a small way 3@5c. per lb. higher, leading to hopes that buyers were about accepting the situation, but up to the present writing the improvement has not extended to other grades, and goods move slowly. With a fair current sale of lines, however, it is not improbable that jobbers may soon distribute the stocks from which they have been supplying the wants of consumers, and then compelled to make good the broken assortments, infuse rather more animation into the market. We learn of sales of 3,300 pkgs. Green, 2,200 do Oolong and 2,500 pkgs. Japan, part of the latter to arrive per steamer.

Imports this week have included only about 284 pkgs. per steamer. The following table shows the comparative shipments of Tea from China and Japan to the United States from June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870, compared with the previous year, and importations into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1869 to 1870:

	SHIPMENTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN FOR THE WHOLE YEAR IN TWO YEARS LAST.	IMPORTS FROM CHINA & JAPAN INTO THE U. S. SINCE JAN. 1.
	1869-70.	1870.
Black, lbs.....	13,081,057	12,782,998
Green, lbs.....	15,698,818	14,647,259
Japan, lbs.....	10,761,345	7,236,006
Total.....	42,540,630	34,666,263

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspin wall, have been 39,697 pkgs since January 1, against 17,687 last year.

COFFEE.

There has been a very fair movement in Brazil, mostly in invoices to the regular jobbing trade, but the market has lacked a spirited and healthy tone; and the advantage gained during the week has been entirely in favor of the buyer. The very prime and choice grades form only a small proportion of the stock in first hands, and these were fairly supported; but importers, finding the medium and low qualities slowly but surely accumulating, have accepted all offerings at current rates, and in many instances shown favors amounting to a slight decline. There is not, however, any perceptible tendency to force business, the disposition apparently being to merely keep such outlets supplied as present themselves, and prevent too great an increase of supplies in first hands. The West India styles have been neglected beyond an occasional jobbing call, and present few features of interest, values ruling to some extent nominal, though holders refuse concession. Java has been in a feverish, uncertain state, without much business doing. Early in the week private advices were received from the Batavia sale, the tenor of which were kept very secret, but certain movements among the leading operators seemed to indicate that nothing particularly encouraging had come to hand, and the subsequent announcement of a public sale for to-day (Friday) induced the trade generally to await the turn of affairs under the hammer. We learn from jobbers of only a light trade in all styles, the unsettled currency values restricting operations. The sales reported during the week were 17,464 bags Rio, 425 bags Maracaibo, 140 bags African, 900 bags Laguayra, and 180 bags Java. At Baltimore sales have been made of 8,471 bags Rio, including 4,500 bags on New York account. The auction sales of Java to-day were a decided failure, and for a time had a most demoralizing effect upon the market. Buyers were out in full force, but appeared to have lost all confidence and the bids were so very low that the bulk of the offering was withdrawn. From the "Zeblem's" cargo 1,333 mats were sold at 19½c @ 20c., and from the "Anburn" 200 mats, at 19½c @ 21½c. During the afternoon the balance of the "Anburn's" cargo, 15,244 mats, were sold at private sale, and this appears to have a beneficial effect, the market closing comparatively steady, though at least ½c. gold below previous values.

Imports this week have included the following cargoes of Rio: "Wanderer," 5,132 bags; "Nyborg," 4,500 bags; "Ardeone," 4,000 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 3,067 bags Maracaibo (per "Teressa," 55 bags Laguayra per "Emma Dean," and about 60 bags of sundry other kinds.

The stock of Rio, July 23, and the imports since January 1 are as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New Savan.	Gal.	Total.
In Bags.....	89,423	30,000	30,000	1,000	4,000	153,423
Stock.....	146,629	25,500	15,500	5,200	4,000	196,829
Same date 1869.....	400,000	289,664	84,000	20,000	2,500	796,164
Imports.....	465,454	8,200	166,947	74,063	14,666	700,330

Of other sorts the stock at New York, July 28, and the imports at the several ports since January 1 were as follows:

	New York.	Boston.	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orie's	
In bags	stock.	import.	import.	import.	import.	
Java and Singapore.....	3,869	13,682	.....	500	.....
Ceylon.....	21,060	64,465	.....	.....	.....
Maracibo.....	5,186	10,022	.....	3,062	.....
Laguayra.....	1,012	31,082	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	5,915	16,484	437	400	991	996
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37,776	179,134	59,662	5,452	4,109	996
Same time, 1869.....	32,171	155,851	34,777	30,856	530	1,346

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also, 54,533 mats.

SUGAR.

The amount of business doing in raws has been quite moderate, and the market in a slow and generally uninteresting condition throughout the greater portion of the period under review, with the bulk of the sales made at a slightly lower range of values. Some few orders were filled from neighboring cities and a few of our local buyers have been picking up odd lots to put to immediate use, but refiners—now about the only operators—find their production selling less rapidly than anticipated, and have largely curtailed their purchases in consequence, though few if any hold more than an ordinary accumulation of stock. Values have undergone no serious reaction, owing, in part, to the fairly sustained gold premium; but aside from this we find that all importers who have desirable goods in store are comparatively indifferent sellers, and though the prevailing outlet is fully met and there is a little stock over, an entire absence of any undue pressure to realize is a noticeable feature. The arrivals have been small but in excess of the sales, and the accumulation is somewhat increased. For refined the demand has fallen off considerably, and with manufacturers not only filling back orders but in some instances accumulating supplies, prices have declined on all grades and shown some irregularity. The general market closes with evidences of a little more inquiry, but buyers refuse to advance their bids. Sales of 3,723 hhds. Cuba, 1,500 hhds. Porto Rico, 4,800 boxes Havana, and 553 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, July 28, were as follows:

	Cuba,	P. Rico,	Other	Brazil,	Manila,	Melado
Imports this week.....	14,779	2,989	139	779	541	26
since Jan. 1 1871.....	137,135	194,372	26,712	21,218	63,545	166,986
same time, '69.....	300,065	222,102	23,872	118,643	104,991	.....

Stock in first hands.....	123,212	98,553	.....	575,233	1,484	.....
same time 1869.....	148,741	130,776	.....	120,025	2,416	.....
same time, '69.....	54,375	104,415	.....	44,336	288	.....

MOLASSES.

The monotony of the market has at last been broken by several sales of the grocery and boiling qualities, and a few cargoes bought for Canada. The movement, however, was not very general, nor are many signs shown that it will be continuous, and aside from a little more steadiness on the most desirable grades values show no important variation. The stocks were somewhat reduced by the business transacted, but are still pretty large and owners have no great hesitation in meeting a demand when it is developed. The common and inferior qualities are entirely neglected and dealers find it impossible to decide upon a fair range of quotations. Sales of 250 hhds. Cuba, 1,550 hhds. Porto Rico, 118 hhds. Surinam, 80 hhds. Demerara, 75 bbls. New Orleans, and for Canada 625 hhds. Barbadoes; and 215 hhds. old Cuba.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, July 28, were as follows:

	Cuba,	P. Rico,	Demerara,	Other	N. O.
Imports this week.....	3,216	282	102	10,199	9,121
since Jan. 1.....	75,512	20,334	4,210	10,199	9,121
same time 1869.....	88,865	15,870	7,018	11,875	14,194

Stock in first hands.....	16,778	3,566	3,396	.....	.....
same time '69.....	10,340	6,424	3,591	.....	300
same time '68.....	25,221	6,696	1,571	.....	.....

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1 to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Sugar.	Bags.	Molasses.
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
New York.....	187,135	300,064	250,694	270,562
Boston.....	18,968	24,066	68,441	50,343
Philadelphia.....	18,355	61,106	49,368	57,135
Baltimore.....	36,655	25,024	65,715	53,149
New Orleans.....	22,643	68,744	5,635	5,589
Total.....	283,746	444,001	439,253	439,778

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

We have heard of no important movement of invoices during the week; in fact there appears to be scarcely any wholesale market at present, the desirable stocks being almost entirely controlled by leading jobbers. The tone is quite firm and a fair amount of goods are being distributed considering the dull state of groceries at the moment; but the irregularity of currency values check operation to some extent. Advices from the crops of late date are said to be at hand and to report favorably for holders of the stocks.

FRUITS.

The market for most Foreign Dried goods is in a healthy condition, and with a fair consumptive demand and moderate receipts prices have further advanced and are firm. Turkish Prunes have been in request both for consumption and speculation, and during the week about 600 casks have been sold, the price advancing from 12½c. to 14½c. for new, prime old are held at 10½c. @ 11½c. Raisins are selling rather more freely but no change can be noted in prices. Almonds have advanced to 22c. for Langnood, Tarragona and Ivica. Sardines have been in demand and prices remain very firm, but no advance is perceptible. Walnuts are very scarce and prices are higher. Currants are without change, but in fair demand.

Foreign Green from the West Indies are in less demand and Bananas have

ruled low, sales from vessels at \$1 75 @ \$1 87½ per bunch for Baracoa. Cocos-nuts are steady and in fair demand at \$40 00 @ \$45 00 per M. for Baracoa, and \$60 00 per M. for Carthage. Limes sell pretty well at \$8 00 per barrel. Pineapples are out of market. Lemons from the Mediterranean are in good demand and continue firm, selling at \$13 @ \$14 per box from store. At auction to-day 2,981 boxes Palermo sold at \$4 70 @ \$14 per box. Oranges are scarce, and not quotable; a few in very bad order sold at auction at \$1 20 per box.

The domestic dried fruit market has been without any new feature since our last; there is no inquiry scarcely for any kind; the absence of demand is probably on account of the abundance and cheapness of green. Prices are nominally as last quoted. The crops so far are all reported to be fully up to the average, and this, together with the large stocks of some kinds that will be carried over, gives most of the trade the impression that prices will rule low the coming season.

Domestic green are coming in freely and, at comparatively low prices meet with ready sale; this morning 10 car-loads of peaches came in and sold at \$125 @ \$2 25 per basket, and \$2 50 @ \$4 per crate. Apples are lower, selling at \$1 50 @ \$2 50 per bbl. Pears sell at \$3 50 @ \$3 50 for Chisel and \$3 00 @ \$4 00 for Bell.

PRICES CURRENT.

We annex ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction higher.

Tea.

	New Crop.	Duty paid.		New Crop.	Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.....	65 @ 75	65 @ 75	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin st	70 @ 75	70 @ 75
do Superior to fine.....	80 @ 85	80 @ 85	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair.....	73 @ 78	73 @ 78
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 00 @ 1 30	1 00 @ 1 30	do Sup'r to fine.....	80 @ 90	80 @ 90
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	55 @ 60	55 @ 60	do Ex. f. to finest.....	96 @ 1 15	96 @ 1 15
do Superior to fine.....	85 @ 1 10	85 @ 1 10	Oolong, Common to fair.....	62 @ 75	62 @ 75
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 25 @ 1 60	1 25 @ 1 60	do Superior to fine.....	80 @ 85	80 @ 85
Gunp. & Imp., Com. to fair.....	75 @ 90	75 @ 90	do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 15 @ 1 40	1 15 @ 1 40
do Sup. to fine.....	1 10 @ 1 30	1 10 @ 1 30	Sou. & Cong., Com. to fair.....	60 @ 70	60 @ 70
do Ex. fine to finest.....	1 40 @ 1 75	1 40 @ 1 75	do Sup'r to fine.....	75 @ 90	75 @ 90
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	58 @ 68	58 @ 68	do Ex. f. to finest.....	1 00 @ 1 30	1 00 @ 1 30
do do Sup. to fine.....	65 @ 68	65 @ 68			

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 17 @ 17½	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 17½ @ 19
do good.....	gold. 16½ @ 16½	Maracibo.....	gold. 15½ @ 19½
do fair.....	gold. 15½ @ 15½	Laguayra.....	gold. 16½ @ 18½
do ordinary.....	gold. 14½ @ 15	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 8½ @ 9
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 19½ @ 21½	Jamaica.....	gold. 15 @ 17

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining.....	9½ @ 9½	Havana, Box, white.....	12½ @ 13½
do fair to good refining.....	9½ @ 10	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	9½ @ 10½
do prime.....	10 @ 10½	do grocery grades.....	11½ @ 11½
do fair to good grocery.....	10½ @ 10½	Brazil, bags.....	9½ @ 10½
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10½ @ 11	Manila, bags.....	9½ @ 9½
do centrifugal, hhd. & bxs.....	9½ @ 11½	White Sugars.....	13½ @ 13½
do Melado.....	5½ @ 8½	do do B.....	13½ @ 13½
do molasses.....	8½ @ 10	do do extra C.....	13½ @ 13½
Hav. Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 8.....	10 @ 10½	Yellow sugars.....	12 @ 12½
do do do 10 to 12.....	10 @ 10½	Crushed and granulated.....	12 @ 12½
do do do 13 to 15.....	10½ @ 11½	Powdered.....	14½ @ 14½
do do do 16 to 18.....	11½ @ 12½	Clarified, different refineries.....	..... @ 14½
do do do 19 to 20.....	13 @ 13½		

Molasses.

New Orleans (new).....	70 @ 95	Cuba centrifugal.....	28 @ 33
Porto Rico (new).....	37 @ 65	Old Crop Cuba.....	23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado (new).....	37 @ 45	English Islands (new).....	30 @ 50
Cuba Clayed (new).....	35 @ 39		

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3½ @ 3½	Carolina.....	8½ @ 9
--	---------------	--------

Spices.

Cassia Batavia.....	gold 46 @ 47	Pepper, in bond.....	(gold) 11 @ 11½
Cassia, in mats.....	do 46½ @ 47	Pepper, Singapore.....	..... @ 27
Ginger, Baco and Af (gold).....	1 @ 1½	do Sumatra.....	..... @ 13½
Mace.....	do 12 @ 12½	Pimento, Jamaica.....	(gold) 18½ @ 18½
Nutmegs, casks.....	..... @ 10	do in bond.....	do 3½ @ 4
do cases Penang.....	..... @ 10½	Cloves.....	do 25½ @ 25½

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new ½ mat.....	@ 8 00	Brazil Nuts.....	..... @ 8
do Layer, old, ½ box.....	3 25 @ 3 25	Filberts, Sicily.....	13½ @ 14
do Layer, new, ½ box.....	4 30 @ 4 30	do Barcelona.....	..... @ 13
do Valencia, ½ B.....	15 @ 15	African Peanuts.....	..... @ 20
do London Layer.....	14½ @ 15	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	..... @ 13½
Currants.....	12 @ 12½	Macaroni, Italian.....	..... @ 13
Citron, Leghorn.....	45 @ 46	Fire Crack, best No 1 ½ box	3 00 @ 3 25
Prunes, Turkish, old.....	10½ @ 11½	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.....	
Prunes, Turkish, new.....	14½ @ 15	Apples, State.....	..... @ 6½
Prunelles.....	..... @ 9	do Western.....	5 @ 5½
Dates.....	..... @ 7½	do Southern.....	4 @ 5
Figs, Smyrna.....	11 @ 17	do sliced.....	9 @ 10
Cherries, German Layer.....	7 @ 9	Peaches, pared.....	16 @ 22
Canton Ginger.....	..... @ 10½	do unpared, qrs & hvs.....	5 @ 7
Almonds, Langnood.....	22 @ 22	Blackberries.....	7 @ 7½
do Provence.....	none @ 22	Cherries pitted, old.....	18 @ 19
do Ivica.....	22 @ 22	Pecan Nuts.....	12 @ 13
do Sicily, soft shell.....	..... @ 22	Hickory Nuts.....	..... @ 19
do Shelled, Spanish.....	..... @ 22	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fney do	2 00 @ 2 25
do paper shell.....	45 @ 48	do com. to fair do	1 25 @ 1 50
Sardines.....	1½ qr. box. 37 @ 37	do Wil. g'd to best do	1 50 @ 2 75
Sardines.....	1½ qr. box. 13½ @ 19		

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3½ @ 3½	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @ 16
Bl. Carb.....	31 @ 31	Calabra Imitation.....	..... @ 21
Borax.....	31 @ 31	Madder.....	gold. 11 @ 12½
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2½ @ 3	Indigo, Madras.....	gold. 1 20 @ 1 25
Sulphur.....	4½ @ 4½	do Manila.....	gold. 80 @ 1 15
Saltpetre.....	10 @ 16	Coriande, Manila, ¼ and ½.....	2½ @ 22
Coppers.....	1½ @ 1½	do do Large sizes.....	21 @ 21½
Camphor, in bbls.....	74 @ 76	Sisal.....	..... @ 19
Castile Soaps.....	12½ @ 13½	do Bed Cords.....	1 75 @ 2 50
Epsom Salts.....	3½ @ 3½	Jute do.....	1 50 @ 2 50

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P.M., July 29, 1870.

The excited, unsettled tone in the dry goods market at our last writing has materially subsided during the week just closed. The fact that gold has not further advanced, and that the war excitement, after its first flush, has materially toned down, has served to

allay anxiety, and to postpone any extensive operations until a more definite report should be received of the progress of the war. The withdrawal of the German ships has served to delay the arrival of new goods, but importers are not over-anxious in the matter, as they hesitate to withdraw goods from warehouse until actually wanted, and goods already purchased will lose nothing in the delay, for, should the difficulties between France and Prussia be amicably adjusted, gold would probably recede to about its former figures, while, if war continues long, and prices of German goods advance, these must share the improvement. Importers are raising the cry of light stocks and scarcity of goods, but still they seem perfectly willing to sell their goods at market rates, while the announcement that both Prussia and France will respect all vessels not carrying articles contraband of war, leads to the belief that commercial relations will be carried on uninterrupted. Another feature seems to prevent further advance, and that is that the prices of English goods have in no manner responded to the higher prices for German fabrics, but, on the contrary, trade in the manufacturing districts of England is nearly at a stand-still, and cotton is again declining both here and at Liverpool. All these influences have served to bring a reaction from the advance and excitement reported last week, and prices of all kinds of goods are about the same as at the opening of the month, with the exception of the difference in the gold premium.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS were moderately active early in the week and very firm, but later the fear of high prices seems to have been dispelled and trade has relapsed to its former dullness. The excessively hot weather has also kept people away from the city. Some effort has been made by a few leading houses to attract customers by reducing prices on one or two lots of goods in an irregular way, but the results show that it is as yet too early to force trade. The demand for all standard staple goods, however, has been sufficient to relieve the market of pressure.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS continue to improve in all particulars, and there are evidences that our manufacturers are at last "masters of the situation." Their ability under existing laws to compete with foreign production is becoming more and more apparent, and should the French and German manufacturers be entirely cut off there need be no lack of the better makes in this market. Some of the new styles just brought out by a leading manufacturer were submitted to expert judges side by side with foreign goods of the highest character, and the preference was given by them in a majority of instances to the domestic goods. Prices have still further strengthened up during the week and the stocks of all grades have been reduced, while the leading makes are sold ahead and for value at the time of delivery. The market for fine wools has advanced one or two cents per pound during the past few days, causing an increased firmness.

FOREIGN GOODS have barely held their own in price during the past few days, while the speculative feeling previously reported has died out for the moment, in part owing to the fact that actual hostilities are delayed while it is announced that merchant ships will not be liable to seizure, and in part from the fact that all staple goods quickly advanced to the relatively higher premium of gold, and no margin is thought to be left for speculation. The regular trade in these goods is reported slow at the close, and not above that of the dull season in previous years.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1870, and the total for the same time in several previous years are shown in the following table:

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestics.	Dry Goods.	Domestics.	Dry Goods.
	pkgs.	Val.	pkgs.	Val.
Total for week....	416	\$42,053	7	\$7,031
Since Jan. 1, 1870....	9,159	1,102,938	2,012	299,836
same time 1869....	15,401	1,607,938	3,118	567,189
" " 1868....	14,540	1,456,930	2,908	988,341
" " 1867....	5,441	773,355	3,607	820,517
" " 1866....	2,222	352,503	2,198	678,797
" " 1865....	62,463	.....	.....	29,617

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of the leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS continue quite steady in price. The demand for all kinds excepting standard makes is light, with some feeling of uncertainty as to the future of prices, owing to the unsettled condition of the cotton market both here and at Liverpool. A few makes of goods are lower. The reports of low water in many of the streams has the effect of giving some strength to the market. Amoskeag A 36 13½, do B 36 18, Atlantic A 36 14, do D 12, do H 13½, Appleton A 36 13½, Augusta 36 12½, do 30 11½, Bedford R 30 8½, Boot H 27 11, do O 34, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 7½, Graniteville AA, 36 16, Great Falls M 36 12, do S 33 11, Indian Head 36 14, do 30 12½,

Indian Orchard A 40 13½, do C 36 12, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 12½, Lawrence A 36 11½, do C 36 13½, Lyman C 36 13 do E 36 13½, Massachusetts 33 11½, Medford 36 15, Nashua fine 33 12½, do 36 13½, do E 40 15½, Newmarket A 11½, Pacific extra 36 13½, do H 36 14½, Pepperell 7-4 30, do 8-4 35, do 9-4 40, do 10-4 45, do 11-4 50, Pepperell E fine 35 13½, do R 36 12½, Pocasset F 30 8½, Saranac fine O 33 12, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 13½, Swift River 36 11, Tiger 27 8½.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have experienced less activity than during the past few weeks, and prices are slightly easier as stocks accumulate. Utica 5 4s are reduced to 27½, 6-4 32½, 9-4 51½, and 10-4 to 56½. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 17½, do A 36 15½, American A 36 12½, Androscoggin L 36 16 Arkwright WT 36 17½, Ballou & Son 36 13½, Bartlett 36 15, do 33 14, Bates XX 36 17, Blackstone 36 14½, Boot B 36 15, do O 30 11½, do R 28 9, Clarks 36 19, Dwight 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 39½-45, Forestdale 36 15½, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8, Gold Medal 36 14, Great Falls Q 36 16½, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 16, Hope 36 14, James 36 15, Lawrence B 36 13½, Lonsdale 36 17, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket O 36 13½, New York Mills 36 24, Pepperell 6-4 30, do 10-4 50, Tuscarora 36 20, Utica 5-4 27½, do 6-4 32½, do 9-4 51½, do 10-4 56½, Waltham X 33 13½, do 42 18, do 6-4 30, do 8-4 35, do 9-4 40, do 10-4 45, Wamsutta 36 21½.

PRINTS are without material change; the strike in the print cloth mills at Fall River has strengthened prices of gray cloths and prints are firmer, but the demand is yet small, and confined to evening up assortments. American 11½, Albion solid 11, Albion ruby 11½, Allen 11, do pinks 12, purples 11½, Arnolds 9, Atlantic 6½, Dunnell's 11½, Hamilton 11½, Hope 7, Lancaster 11, London morning 10, Mallory 11, Manchester 11½, Merrimack D 11½, dopink and purple 13½, do W 12½, Oriental 11½, Pacific 11½, Richmond's 11½, Simpson Mour'n'g 10½, Sprague's pink 12, do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10½, Wamsutta 7@7½.

PRINTING CLOTHS are higher, from the strike at Fall River, and 7c. is the quoted price for 64x64 square cloth to-day.

OTHER COTTON GOODS are slow and without features of special interest, and prices are somewhat nominal for the time. Lancaster cambrics are lower. We give quotations of a few styles:

COTTON DRILLS.—Amoskeag 15, Augusta 15½, Graniteville D 16, Hamilton 15½, Laconia 15, Pepperell 15, Stark A 15, do H 14.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 25, do 50 25, do 12 26½, do 10 23, do 8 18, do 11 22½, do 15 27½, Cumberland 15, Jos Greers, 55 16½, do 65 18½, Kennebeck 22½, Lanark, No. 2, 10, Medford 13, Meech's No. A 12½.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 29, Bedford 19, Beaver Cr. CO.,—Columbian, heavy 28, Haymaker Bro. 15, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 25, do BB 23.

CORSET JEANS.—Amoskeag 12½, Androscoggin 13½, Bates 10½, Everett 15½, Indian Orchard Imp. 11½, Laconia 12½, Newmarket 11½.

COTTON BAGS.—American \$37 50, Androscoggin 40 00, Arkwright A \$40 00, Great Falls A \$40 00, Lewiston \$40 00, Stark A \$42 50.

STRIPES.—Albany 10, Algodon 16½, American 14, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12½, Hamilton 20-21, Haymaker 15, Sheridan A 12½, do G 13, Uncasville A 14-15, do B 13-14, Whittenton AA 23½.

TICKINGS.—Albany 10½, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 32½, do A 25, do B 21, do C 20, do D 17, Blackstone River 15, Conestoga extra 32 24, do 36 28, Cordis AAA 27, do BB 16½, Hamilton 22½, Swift River 14, Thorndike A 16, Whittendon A 22½, York 30 25.

GINGHAMS.—Glyde, 11; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 15; Gloucester, 12½; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 12½; Lancaster, 17; Lancashire, 15; Pequana, 12½; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

PRINTED LAWNS AND PERCALES.—Pacific Percales, 23½; Lancaster, 17@21; Manchester, 15; Merrimack, 23½; Pacific 1400 Lawns, 17; do Organdies, 20; Spragues 1400 12½; Atlantic 1400 17.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for super fine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra super, and \$1 42½ for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 12½ for superfine; \$1 42½ for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 10 for 5 fr.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending July 28, 1870, and the corresponding weeks of 1869 and 1868, have been as follows:

	—1868.		—1869.		—1870.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	1,110	\$301,570	1,094	\$434,963	989	\$434,011
do cotton....	870	152,789	1,391	368,147	1,432	361,238
do silk....	343	316,227	677	551,947	358	296,339
do flax....	1,321	173,312	1,069	280,134	1,092	218,730
Miscellaneous dry goods.	313	84,965	481	162,413	610	139,574
Total.....	3,957	\$1,238,712	4,632	\$1,797,594	4,481	\$1,459,462

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	706	\$293,841	629	\$218,033	829	\$319,370
do cotton....	156	39,884	261	73,172	234	61,800
do silk....	108	107,758	89	124,743	83	96,740
do flax....	238	61,171	302	58,886	335	119,560
Miscellaneous dry goods.	124	14,401	35	15,897	169	14,600
Total.....	1,339	\$517,005	1,316	\$490,171	1,809	\$611,340
Add end'd for consup't'n.	3,957	1,238,712	4,632	1,797,594	4,481	1,459,462
Total th'wn upon m'rkt	5,299	\$1,745,717	5,938	\$2,387,765	6,300	\$2,070,802

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool....	1,336	\$494,721	1,130	\$444,567	893	\$463,700
do cotton....	409	122,916	407	110,998	375	98,000
do silk....	178	263,376	136	175,794	113	170,000
do flax....	292	69,567	333	97,370	294	145,750
Miscellaneous dry goods.	39	19,537	113	23,148	245	21,000
Total.....	2,274	\$857,107	2,109	\$851,777	2,233	\$870,450
Add end'd for consup't'n.	3,957	1,238,712	4,632	1,797,594	4,481	1,459,462
Total entered at the port	6,231	\$2,185,819	6,731	\$2,649,371	6,714	\$2,330,452

Texas Cards

H. M. MOORE,
COTTON BROKER & BANKING,
BRYAN, TEXAS.

ALFRED MUCKLE,
Cotton Factor, Commission, Receiving
and Forwarding Merchant,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Liberal advances made on Consignments of Cotton
and other produce in hand or Bill Lading therefor.

SAMUEL K. LABATT,
STRAHD, GALVESTON, TEXAS,
EXCHANGE BROKER & INSURANCE AGENT.
Dealer in all kinds of Stocks.

C. R. JOHNS & Co.,
TEXAS LAND AGENCY,
BANKING & EXCHANGE,
AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Purchase and sell real estate, pay taxes and adjust
Titles, prosecute Land and money claims against the
State and Federal Governments; make collections.
Receive deposits and execute Trusts.

J. L. Leonard & Co.,
BANKERS,

HEAD OF HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R.R.,
Calvert, Texas.

Adams & Hearne,
BANKERS,
TERMINUS HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R.R.,
Calvert, Texas.

Draw on National Park Bank, New York.

FORT & JACKSON,
BANKERS,
WACO, TEXAS.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE:—New York:
Windsor, Lanier & Co., David Dows & Co. Cincinnati:
First National Bank, Merchants National Bank.
New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheeler &
Patt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahon & Co.

T. HARDE, A. M. MCKINNON,
Columbus, Colorado Co. Lyons, Fayette Co.

HARDE & Co.,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COLUMBUS, TEXAS.

Financial.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
Late J. M. Weith & Co.,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MIS-
CELLANEOUS SECURITIES,
No. 9 NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

CORNE & JAMES,
STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 38 BROAD STREET.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS.
GOLD and all issues of the UNION and CENTRAL
PAACIFIC Railroads
Bought and Sold on Commission.

DAVIS & FRERET,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
85 ST. CHARLES STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Prompt attention given to buying, selling and leasing
of plantations and other real estate, paying of
taxes, collecting rents, etc.

Life Insurance.

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
116, 118, 120, 122 & 124 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Assets over - - - \$12,000,000
Income - - - 6,000,000

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
SAMUEL BORROW, City Manager.

Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,
BANKERS,

56 WALL STREET.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for
Travellers,

Available in all parts of Europe and America, &c
Draw BILLS in sums to SUIT on

HOTTINGUER & Co., Paris.

THE CITY BANK, ROBT. BENSON & Co., London.

THE BRITISH LINEN CO. BANK, and its various
branches, Scotland.
ADVANCES made on consignments, &c.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at New York
Stock Exchange.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,
BANKERS

NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold
on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency
or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with
the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION
and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ROGER OPDYKE, WM. A. STEPHENS
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET,
(Corner of Cedar street.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks
Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at
sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per
cent per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing Four
per cent interest, payable on demand, or after
fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the
United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends
and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly
accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed, for the purchase and
sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securi-
ties, on commission.
INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or ex-
changes of Securities made for Investors.
GOTTATIONS of Loans, and Foreign Exchange
effected.

LOCKWOOD & Co.,
BANKERS,
94 BROADWAY.

Transact a General Banking busi-
ness, including the purchase and sale
of Government and State Bonds Rail-
road Stocks and Bonds, and other
securities on commission.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 William St.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited and
interest allowed on deposits.
WM. H. LITCHFIELD, LEWIS A. STIMSON,
CHARLES H. DANA, WALTER E. COLTON.
K. B. LITCHFIELD, Special

William Heath & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
13 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Gold Stock and Bonds bought and sold on Commis-
sion. Orders executed in Boston and London.

Transportation.

GREAT
SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE
TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND
MOBILE--ALL RAIL.



Leave New York

At 8.0 A.M. for RICHMOND, and Points on the Coast,
At 9.0 P.M. from foot of Cortlandt street, via New
York and Philadelphia Line, by GREAT SOUTH-
ERN MAIL ROUTE TRAIN, for Richmond, New
Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville
Atlanta, Macon, and intermediate points.

STATIONS.	Miles.	GO'G SOUTH.	GO'G NORTH.
NEW YORK.....	0	Lv. 9:00 p.m.	Ar. 6:19 a.m.
WASHINGTON.....	225	" 6:55 a.m.	" 9:00 p.m.
GORDONSVILLE.....	324	" 12:55 p.m.	" 12:45 p.m.
BRISTOL.....	610	" 6:00 a.m.	" 7:28 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.....	741	" 1:14 p.m.	" 11:15 a.m.
*CLEVELAND.....	823	" 5:55 p.m.	" 6:27 a.m.
*CHATTANOOGA.....	850	" 8:00 p.m.	" 4:45 a.m.
NASHVILLE.....	1001	Ar. 5:00 a.m.	" 6:00 p.m.
*CORINTH.....	968	Lv. 9:00 a.m.	" 5:44 p.m.
SORDAN JUNCT ON.....	1107	" 11:52 a.m.	" 3:30 p.m.
MEMPHIS.....	1159	Ar. 2:55 p.m.	" 12:15 p.m.
*JACKSON.....	139	Lv. 11:43 p.m.	" 4:27 p.m.
ATLANTA.....	932	Ar. 3:35 a.m.	" 7:25 p.m.
MACON.....	1055	" 1:40 p.m.	" 7:55 a.m.
MOBILE.....	1127	" 8:00 p.m.	" 5:45 a.m.
MOBILE.....	1352	" 5:00 p.m.	" 7:30 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....	1502	" 10:10 a.m.	" 5:10 a.m.

* Change cars for Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery,
Selma, West Point, Enfield, Mobile, Savannah, and
intermediate points.

† Charge cars for Nashville and New Orleans. No
change from this point to New Orleans.

‡ Change cars for Mobile, via M. & O. R. R.—All Rail
§ Change cars for Memphis.

** Change cars for Vicksburg.

J. B. YATES,
General Eastern Passenger Agent

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE

To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,
Touching at Mexican Ports



AND
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

On the 5th and 21st of Each Month.

Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street
at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates
fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday)
for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway
with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama
for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at MANZANILLO
Also, connecting at Panama with steamers for
SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN
PORTS.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult.
Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and
attend to ladies and children without male protectors.
Baggage received on the dock the day before
sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers
who prefer to send them down early. An experienced
surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply
the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of
Canal street, North River, New York.

F. R. FAHY, Agent

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-
class full-power iron screw steamships from
PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, Aug. 3, at 10 A.M.
MINNESOTA, Captain Whinery, Aug. 10, at 4 P.M.
IDAHO, Captain Price, Aug. 17, at 10 A.M.
NEVADA, Captain Green, Aug. 24, at 4 P.M.
COLORADO, Captain Freeman, Aug. 31, at 9 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams, Sept. 7, at 3 P.M.
Cabin passage, \$80 gold.
Steering passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway) \$50 cur-
rency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

R. T. WILSON & Co.,
LATE
WILSON, CALLAWAY & Co.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,
No. 44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold
bought and sold on the most liberal terms. Merchant's
Banks and others allowed 1 per cent on deposits.
The most liberal advances made on Cotton, Tobacco
&c., consigned to ourselves or to our correspondent
Messrs. K. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, January 26, 1870.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1869:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from
1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869, \$6,060,587 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st
January, 1869, 2,583,001 28
Total amount of Marine Premiums, \$8,643,588 36

No Policies have been issued upon Life
Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected
with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off as earned from 1st January,
1869, to 31st December, 1869, \$6,473,215 41

Losses paid during the same
period, \$2,802,245 46

Returns of Premiums
and Expenses, \$1,287,530 49

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock,
City, Bank and other Stock, \$7,355,290 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise, \$1,145,400 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages, 210,000 00
Interest and sundry Notes and Claims due
the Company, estimated at, 307,568 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, 2,513,423 60
Cash in Bank, 588,797 83
Total amount of Assets, \$14,405,808 94

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates
of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their
legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First
of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will
be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their
legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First
of February next, from which date all interest thereon
will cease. The certificates to be produced at the
time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates
which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums,
such payment of interest and redemption will be in
gold.

A dividend of FORTY Per Cent is declared on the
net earned premiums of the Company, for the year
ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will
be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of April next
By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones, Joseph Galliard, Jr.
Charles Dennis, C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore, James Low,
Henry Coit, B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Benj. Babcock,
Lewis Curtis, Robt. B. Minturn,
Charles H. Russell, Gordon W. Burnham,
Lowell Holbrook, Frederick Chauncey,
R. Warren Weston, R. L. Taylor,
Royal Phelps, Geo. S. Stephenson,
Caleb Barstow, William H. Webb,
A. P. Elliot, Sheppard Gandy,
William E. Dodge, Francis Skiddy,
David Lane, Charles P. Burdett,
James Byrce, Robt. C. Fergusson,
Daniel S. Miller, William E. Bunker,
Henry K. Bogert, Samuel L. Mitchell,
Dennis Perkins, James G. DeForest,
Robert L. Stuart.

J. D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres't.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

J. WLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

Pacific Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY,

New York, January 13, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE
affairs of the Company is published in conformity
with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1869, \$104,463 46
Premiums received from January
1 to December 31, 1869, inclusive 611,290 80
Total amount of Marine Premiums, \$715,754 26
This Company has issued no Policies, except on Cargo
and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Time
or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums worked off as Earned, during the
period as above, \$608,830 22
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings,
&c., during the same period, 324,344 50
Return Premiums, 36,697 03

The Company has the following
Assets:

Cash in Bank, \$36,015 51
United States and other Stocks, 533,009 90
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest, 196,300 00
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable, 385,725 41
Subscription Notes in advance of, 234,561 05
Premiums, 46,000 00
Reinsurance and other Claims due
the Company, estimated at, 20,142 47
Total Assets, \$1,166,129 23

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding
Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders
thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after
TUESDAY, the 1st day of February.

The whole of the OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES
OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1865, will be
redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or
their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY,
the 1st day of February, from which date interest
thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced
at the time of payment and cancelled.

A Dividend in scrip of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT,
free of Government Tax, is declared on the net amount
of Earned Premiums for the year ending December
31st, 1869, for which Certificates will be issued on and
after TUESDAY, the 5th day of April next.

TRUSTEES:

John K. Myers, William Leconey,
A. C. Richards, Wm. T. Blodgett,
G. D. H. Gillespie, H. C. Southwick,
C. E. Milnor, Wm. Hegeman,
Martin Bates, James H. Taylor,
Moses A. Hoppock, Adam T. Bruce,
B. W. Bull, Albert B. Strange,
Horace B. Claflin, A. Augustus Low,
W. M. Richards, Dean K. Fenner,
A. S. Barnes, Emil Heinemann,
Egbert Starr, Jehiel Head,
A. Wesson, William A. Hall,
John A. Bartow, Francis Moran,
Oliver K. Eling, Theo. W. Morris,
Alex. M. Earle, Robert Silimmon,
John K. Waller, Stephen C. Southmayd

JOHN K. MYERS, President,
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

12 PINE STREET,

Negotiate
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,
Contract for
Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,
Cars, etc.
and undertake
all business connected with R ways

C. & G. WOODMAN,

BANKERS,

30 PINE STREET, N. Y.

Dealers in STOCKS, BONDS and LAND WAR-
RANTS.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne

BANKERS,

New York, Leipzig, Saxony,
BROAD ST. AND 85 BRUHL.

DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT

the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland,
England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Bel-
gium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
available in all parts of Europe.

Timpson & Ingersoll,

NOTE BROKERS,

69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Special attention given to the buying and selling of
Grocery Paper, &c.

Insurance.

OFFICE OF THE

MERCANTILE

Mutual Insurance Co.,

No 35 Wall Street,

New York, January 20, 1870.

The following Statement of the affairs of the
Company, on the 31st December, 1869, is published in
conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums outstanding December 31st, 1869, \$341,408 20
Premiums received during the year 1869, 1,039,111 32
Total Premiums, \$1,380,519 52

Premiums marked off as earned from Jan-
uary 1st to December 31st, 1869, \$1,082,311 00
Less Return Premiums, 79,648 00
Net Earned Premiums, \$1,002,663 00

Paid during same period:
Losses, Expenses, Commissions
and Reinsurance, less Salvages \$718,144 12

Cash paid to Stockholders for
Interest, \$31,784 50

Cash paid to Dealers as an equiv-
alent for the Scrip Dividends
of Mutual Companies, \$119,848 66

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December
1869, were as follows:

United States, State, Bank and other Stocks, \$404,826 22
Loans on Stocks and other Securities, 53,580 20
Cash on hand and in Banks, and with For-
eign Bankers, 86,800 00
Interest on Investments due, but not col-
lected, 4,322 00
Bills receivable and Premiums due and
collectable, 489,521 44
Security Notes, 300,000 00
Scrip, Salvages and other Claims due the
Company, 77,810 25
\$1,417,860 00

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay to the
Stockholders an INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND ONE HALF (3 1/2) PER CENT, free of Govern-
ment Tax, on and after TUESDAY, February 1st.

TRUSTEES.

James Freeland, A. Foster Higgins,
Samuel Willets, Francis Hathaway,
Robert L. Taylor, Aaron L. Reid,
William T. Frost, John D. Wood,
William Wait, Geo. W. Hennings,
James D. Fish, Henry Eyre,
Ellwood Walter, Joseph Slagg,
D. Golden Murray, Edward Merritt,
Townsend Scudder, Daniel T. Willets,
Samuel L. Ham, L. Edgerton,
Bryce Gray, Henry B. Kunhardt,
N. L. McCready, John S. Williams,
William Nelson, Jr., Charles Dimon,
Harold Dollner, Paul N. Spofford,
Jos. Willets, James Douglas.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
ARCHD. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Vice-Pres't.
ALANSON W. HEGEMAN, 2d Vice-Pres't.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

Fire Insurance Agency,
NO. 62 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK.Ætna Insurance Comp'y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Cash Capital, \$3,000,000 00
Assets, \$5,549,504 97

SPRINGFIELD

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

INCORPORATED 1849.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00
Assets, \$936,246 65

Providence Washington
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED 1799.

Cash Capital, \$200,000 00
Assets, \$392,425 53

AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ORGANIZED 1881.

Cash Capital, \$200,000 00
Assets, \$372,219 55

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent,

Cotton.

VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,
AND
CHARLES G. JOHNSON,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON TIES,
ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS
SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIE.

This is for the planter, the compress and the ship; the best and most convenient Tie manufactured. It is recommended by all of the dealers in New Orleans after a thorough investigation as to the merits of the various ties in use. They are made of the best quality of English iron, nicely painted, put up in bundles of uniform weight and are sold under a guaranty to give entire satisfaction.

WILLIAMS, BIRNIE & CO.,
65 Beaver street, New York.
Sole Agents for the Atlantic States.
For sale by dealers throughout the country.

Iron Cotton Ties.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in New York, for the sale and distribution of the

**ARROWTIE AND SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIES.**

Manufactured by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, respectfully solicit orders for delivery in New York or other ports in the United States, or at Liverpool.

SWENSON, PERKINS & CO.,
80 EAVES ST. ET.

EDWARD NALLE. **R. C. CAMMACK.**
NALLE & CAMMACK,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
158 Common Street, New Orleans.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

69 WALL ST., 89 BEAVER ST. Post Office Box 3102.

J. C. Rogers & Co.,
NEW YORK,
COMMERCIAL BROKERS,
INDIA & DOMESTIC GUNNY CLOTH,
Gunny Bags, Linseed, Jute Butts,
Sugar.

Joseph B. Glover & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842. 30 Central Street, Boston.

Southern Cards.

John C. Graham & Co.,
SELMA, ALABAMA,
BUYERS OF COTTON
For a Commission.

Miscellaneous.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York,
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of
COTTONS AND WOOLENS.

WRIGHT & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.
Represented in the United States by our House,
Wright, Brown & Co.,
No. 69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

EVERETT & Co.,
66 State Street, Boston,
AGENTS FOR
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,
OF CHINA AND JAPAN.
Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

Iron and Railroad Materials.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, HENRY M. BAKER, JOHN S. BARNES
J. S. KENNEDY & Co.,
41 CEDAR ST., COR. OF WILLIAM ST.,
**GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS AND
MERCHANTS.**

Buy and sell Railway Bonds and Negotiate Loans to Railways.

IMPORTERS OF
Iron Rails, Steel Rails, Old Rails,
Bessemer Pig Iron, Scrap,
Steel Tyres, boiler plates, &c.

AGENTS FOR
The Bowling Iron Company, Bradford England.
The West Cumberland Hematite Iron Co., Workington England.
Supply all Railway Equipment and undertake all Railway business generally.

JOHN J. ROBERTS,
**ENGLISH & AMERICAN IRON
AND STEEL RAILS,
RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
STREET RAILS & CARS,
OLD RAILS & METALS.**
218 PEARL STREET,
OPPOSITE PLATT.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, ARTHUR PARKER.
B. D. HASELL & Co.,
GENERAL RAILWAY AGENTS,
And dealers in Railway Iron, Equipment and Supplies.

Special attention to negotiating Railway, State and County securities.
317 BROADWAY Entrance on Thomas Street.

NAYLOR & CO.,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILA.,
99 John street. 80 State street. 208 So. 4th street
CAST STEEL RAILS,
CAST STEEL TYRES,
Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for Railway Use.

HOUSE IN LONDON:
NAYLOR, BENZON & CO.,
31 Old Broad Street,
who give special attention to orders for

Railroad Iron,

as well as Old Rails, Scrap Iron and Metals.

MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,
Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded
Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street
Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools,
Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous.

Henry Lawrence & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE
FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.
152 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

John Dwight & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SALERATUS,
SUPER CARB. SODA, &C.,
No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

**Brinckerhoff, Turner &
Polhemus,**
Manufacturers and Dealers in
COTTONSAILDUCK
And all kinds of
COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER
ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES
&C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS,
"AWNING STRIPES."
Also, Agents
United States Hunting Company.
A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock
13 & 15 Lispenard Street.

Iron and Railroad Materials

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, EMERSON FOOTE, ALEX. P. FISK, EDWARD FOOTE

Vibbard, Foote & Co.,
40 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Steel Rails,
Iron Rails,
Old Rails,

AND
RAILWAY EQUIPMENTS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

M. BAIRD & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

All work accurately fitted to gauges and thoroughly interchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship, Finish and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

MATTHEW BAIRD, GEO. BURNHAM, CHAS. T. PARRY

JNO. F. TANNER, H. H. WALKER, JNO. MCANERNEY, JR.
TANNER, WALKER & MCANERNEY,
63 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

Railway Supplies.

Securities of all kinds negotiated on favorable terms.

To Railroad COMPANIES.

We beg to call the attention of Managers of Railways and Contractors throughout the United States and Canada to our superior facilities for executing orders at manifold discounts for all descriptions of both AMERICAN and FOREIGN

Railroad Iron.

We are always in a position to furnish all sizes, patterns and weight of rail for both steam and horse roads, and in any quantities desired either for IMMEDIATE OR REMOTE delivery, at any port in the United States or Canada and always at the very lowest current market prices. Contracts will be made payable in United States currency for American, and in either currency or gold (at the option of the buyer) for Foreign, and when desired, we will contract to supply roads with their monthly or yearly requirements.

Orders for Foreign Rails, will be taken for transmission by Mail or through the cable to our

LONDON HOUSE,

53 OLD BROAD STREET,

for execution at a fixed price in Sterling or on commission at the current market price abroad when the order is received in London; shipments to be made at stated periods to ports in America and at the lowest possible rates of freights. Address

S. W. Hopkins & Co.,
NO. 71 BROADWAY.

GILEAD A. SMITH,
Bartholomew House, opposite Bank of England, LONDON, E. C.

Railroad Iron,
Old Rails,
Bessemer Rails, &c.

U. S. BONDS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY SECURITIES, NEGOTIATED.

Correspondents in America:

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York, MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, MESSRS. E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia, Mr. J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, \$17,690,390
Assets in the
U. States 2,000,000
45 William St.